The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

An Important Veto Message from President Johnson.

He Withholds His Approval from the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

His Objections to that Measure Set Forth in Detail.

No Immediate Necessity for its Enactment in the Condition of the Freedmen.

He Holds Many of its Provisions to be Unconstitutional.

It Confers Too Much Appointing Power Upon the President.

The Proposed System of Military Jurisdiction in Conflict with Republican Ideas.

The Freedmen to be Protected in All Their Rights by the Civil Authorities.

Lively Excitement in the Senate on Receiving the Message.

An Effort to Re-enact the Bill Over the Veto.

Successful Resistance and Doubtful Final Result.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

To the Senate of the United States:

I have examined with care the bill, which originated in the Senate and has been passed by the two Houses of Congress, to amend an act entitled "An Act to establish a Bureau for the Relief of Freedmen and Refugees, and for other purposes." Having with much regret come to the conclusion that it would not be consistent with the public welfare to give my approval to the measure, I return the bill to the Senate with my objections to its becoming a law.

I might call to mind, in advance of these objections, that there is no immediate necessity for the proposed measure.

The act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, which was approved in the month of March last, has not yet expired. It was thought stringent and extensive enough for the purpose in view. Before it ceases to have effect, further experience may assist to guide us to a wise conclusion as to the policy to be adopted in time of peace.

I have with Congress the strongest desire to secure to the freedmen the full enjoyment of their freedom and their property and their entire independence and equality in making contracts for their labor. But the bill before me contains provisions which in my opinion are not warranted by the Constitution, and are not well suited to accomplish the end in view.

The bill proposes to establish, by authority of Congress, military jurisdiction over all parts of the United States containing refugees and freedmen. It would, by its very nature, apply with most force to those parts of the United States in which the freedmen most abound; and it expressly extends the existing temporary jurisdiction of the Freedmen's Bureau, with greatly enlarged powers, over those States in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has been interrupted by the rebellion. The source from which this military jurisdiction is to emanate is none other than the President of the United States, acting through the War Department and the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. The agents to carry out this military jurisdiction are to be selected either from the army or from civil life. The country is to be divided into districts and subdistricts, and the number of salaried agents to be employed may be equal to the number of counties or parishes in all the United States where freedmen and refugees are to be found. The subjects over which this military jurisdiction is to extend in every part of the United States, include protection to all employes, agents and officers of this Bureau in the exercise of the duties imposed upon them by the bill. In eleven States it is further to extend over all cases affecting freedmen and refugees discriminated against by local law, custom or prejudice. In those eleven States the bill subjects any white person who may be chargkd with depriving a freedman of any civil rights or immunities belonging to white persons to imprisonment or fine, or both, without, however, defining the civil rights and immunities which are thus to be secured to the freedmen, by military law. This military jurisdiction also extends to all questions that may arise respecting contracts. The agent, who is thus to exercise the office of a military judge, may be a stranger, entirely ignorant of the laws of the place, and exposed to the errors of judgment to which all men are liable. The exercise of power, over which there is no legal supervision, by so vast a number of agents as is contemplated by the bill, must, by the very nature of man, be attended by acts of caprice, injustice and passion. The trials, having their origin under this bill, are to take place without the intervention of a jury, and without any fixed rules of law or evidence. The rules on which offences are to be heard and determined, by the numerous agents, are such rules and regulations as the President, through the War Department, shall prescribe. No previous presentment is required, nor any indictment, charging the commission of a crime against the laws; but the trial must proceed on charges and specifications. The punishment will be not what the law declares, but such as a Court-martial may think proper. And from these arbitrary tribunals there lies no appeal—no writ of error to any of the Courts, in which the Constitution of the United States vests exclusively the judicial power of the country; while the territory, and the class of actions and offences, that are made subject to this measure, are so extensive that the bill itself, should it become a law, will have no limitation in point of time, but will form a part of the permanent legislation the country. I cannot reconcile a system of military jurisdiction of this kind with the words of the Constitution, which declare that "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger;" and that "in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State or district wherein the crime shall have been committed."

The safeguards which the wisdom and experience of ages taught our fathers to establish as securities for the protection of the innocent, the punishment of the guilty, and the equal administration of justice, are to be set aside, and for the sake of a more vigorous interposition in behalf of justice, we are to take the rest of the many acts of injustice that would of necessity follow from an almost countless number of agents established in every parish or county in nearly a third of the States of the Union, over whose decision there is to be no supervision or control by the Federal Gourt. The power that would be thus placed in the hands of the President is such as in time of peace certainly ought never to be intrusted to any one man. If it be asked whether the creation of such a tribunal within a State is warranted as a measure of war, the question immediately presents itself whether we are still engaged in war. Let us not unnecessarily disturb the commerce, and credit, and industry of the country, by declaring to the American people and the world that the United States are still in a condition of civil war. At present there is no part of our country in which the authority of the United States is disputed. Offences that may be committed by individuals should not work a forfeiture of the rights of the same communities. The country has entered, or is returning to a state of peace and industry, and the rebellion is in fact at an end. The measure, therefore, seems to be as inconsistent with the actual condition of the country as it is at variance with the Constitution of the United States.

If, passing from general considerations, we examine the bill in detail, it is open to weighty objections. In time of war it was eminently proper that we should provide for those who were passing suddenly from a condition of bondage to a state of freedom. But this bill proposes to make the Freedmen's Bureau, established by the act of 1865, as one of many great and extraordinary military measures to suppress a formidable rebellion, a permanent branch of the public administration, with its powers greatly enlarged. I have no reason to suppose, and I do not understand it to be alleged, that the act of March, 1865, has proved deficient for the purpose for which it was passed; although at that time, and for a considerable period thereafter, the Government of the United States remained unacknowledged in most of the States, whose inhabitants had been involved in the rebellion. The institution of Slavery, for the military destruction of which the Freedmen's Bureau was called into existence as an auxiliary force, has been already effectually and and finally abrogated throughout the whole country by an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and practically its eradication has received the assent and concurrence of most of those States in which it at any time had existed. I am not, therefore, able to discern in the country anything to justify an apprehension that the powers and agencies of the Freedmen's Bureau, which were effective for the protection of freedmen and refugees during the actual continuation of hostilities and of African servitude, will now, in a time of peace, and after the abolition of Slavery, prove inadequate to the same proper ends. If I am correct in these views, there can be no necessity for the enlargement of the powers of the Bureau, for which provision is made in the bill. The third section of the bill authorizes a general and unlimited grant of support to the destitute and suffering refugees and freedmen and their wives and children. Succeeding sections make provision for the rent or purchase of landed estates for freedmen, and for the erection, for their benefit, of suitable buildings for asylums and schools, the expenses to be defrayed from the treasury of the whole people. The Congress of the United States has never heretofore thought itself competent to establish any laws beyond the limits of the District of Columbia, except for the benefit of our disabled soldiers and sailors. It has never founded schools for any class of our own people, not even for the orphans of those who have fallen in the defence of the Union, but has left the care of their education to the much more competent and efficient control of the States, of communities, of private associations and of individuals. It has never deemed itself authorized to expend the public money for the rent or purchase of homes for the thousands, not to say millions, of the white race who are honestly toiling from day to day for their subsistence. A system for the support of indigent persons in the United States was never contemplated by the authors of the Constitution. Nor can any good reason be advanced why, as a permanent establishment, it should be founded for one class or color of our people more than for another. Pending the war many refugees and freedmen received support from the Government, but it was never intended that they should henceforth be fed, clothed, educated and sheltered by the United States. The idea on which the slaves were assisted to freedom, was that on becoming free they would be a self-sustaining population. Any legislation that shall imply that they are not expected to attain a self-sustaining condition, must have a tendency injurious alike to their character and their prosperity. The appointment of an agent for every county and parish will create an immense patronage, and the expense of the numerous officers and the clerks to be appointed by the President will be great in the beginning, with a tendency steadily to increase. The appropriations asked by the Freedmen's Bureau as now established for the year 1866, amount to $11,745,000. It may be safely estimated the cost to be incurred under the pending bill will require double that amount, more than the entire sum expended in any one year under the administration of the second ADAMS. If the presence of agents in every parish and county is to be considered as a war measure, opposition or even resistance might be provoked, so that to give effect to their jurisdiction troops would have to be stationed within reach of every one of them, and thus a large standing force be rendered necessary. Large appropriations would, therefore, be required to sustain and enforce military jurisdiction in every county or parish from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. The condition of our fiscal affairs is encouraging, but in order to sustain the present measure of public confidence, it is necessary that we practice not merely customary economy, but as far as possible severe retrenchment. In addition to the objections already stated, the fifth section of the bill proposes to take away land from its former owners without any legal proceedings being first had, contrary to that provision of the Constitution which declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. It does not appear that a part of the lands to which this section refers may not be owned by minors or persons of unsound mind, or by those who have been faithful to all their obligations as citizens of the United States. If any portion of the land is held by such persons, it is not competent for any authority to deprive them of it. If, on the other hand, it be found that the property is liable to confiscation, even then it cannot be appropriated to public purposes, until, by due process of law, it shall have been declared forfeited to the Government.

There are still further objections to the bill, on grounds seriously affecting the class of persons to whom it is designed to bring relief. It will tend to keep the mind of the freedman in a state of uncertain expectation and restlessness; while to those among whom he lives it will be a source of constand and vague apprehension. Undoubtedly the freedman should be protected, but he should be protected by the civil authorities especially by the exercise of all the constitutional powers of the courts of the United States and of the States. His condition is not so much exposed as may at first be imagined. He is in a portion of the country where his labor can not well be spared. Competition for his services from planters, from those who are constructing or repairing railroads, or from capitalists in his vicinage, or from other States, will enable him to command almost his own terms. He also possesses a perfect right to change his place of abode, and if, therefore, he does not find, in one community or State, a mode of life suited to his desires, or proper remuneration for his labor, he can move to another, where labor is more esteemed and bettsr rewarded. In truth, however, each State, induced by its own wants and interests, will do what is necessary and proper to retain within its borders all the labor that is needed for the development of its resources. The laws that regulate supply and demand will maintain their force, and the wages of the laborer will be regulated thereby. There is no danger that the great demand for labor will not operate in favor of the laborer. Neither is sufficient consideration given to the ability of the freedmen to protect and take care of themselves. It is no more than justice to them to believe that, as they have received their freedom with moderation and forbearance, so they will distinguish themselves by their industry and thrift, and soon show the world that in a condition of freedom they are self-sustaining and capable of selecting their own employment and their own places of abode; of insisting for themselves on a proper remuneration, and of establishing and maintaining their own asylumns and schools. It is earnestly hoped that instead of wasting away they will, by their own efforts, establish for themselves a condition of respectability and prosperity. It is certain that they can attain to that condition only through their own merits and exertions. In this connection the query presents itself whether the system proposed by the bill will not, when put into complete operation, practically transfer the entire care, support and control of four millions of emancipated slaves to agents, overseers or taskmasters, who, appointed at Washington, are to be located in every county and parish throughnut the United States containing freedmen and refugees. Such a system would inevitably tend to such a concentration of power in the Executive which would enable him, if so disposed, to control the action of a numerous class and use them for the attainment of his own political ends.

I cannot but add another very grave objection to this bill. The Constitution imperatively declares in connection with taxation that each State shall have at least one Representative, and fixes the rule for the number to which in future times each State shall be entitled. It also provides that the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State; and adds with peculiar force that no State without its consent shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate. The original act was necessarily passed in the absence of the States chiefly to be affected, because their people were then contumaciously engaged in the rebellion. Now the case is changed, and some at least of the States are attending Congress by loyal representatives, soliciting the allowance of the constitutional right of representation. At the time, however, of the consideration and the passage of the bill there was no Senator or Representative in Congress from the eleven States which are to be mainly affected by the provisions. The very fact that reports were and are made against the good disposition of the country is an additional reason why they need and should have representatives of their own in Congress to explain their condition, reply to accusations and assist by their local knowledge in the perfecting of measures immediately affecting themselves, while the liberty of deliberation would then be free, and Congress would have full power to decide according to its judgment. There could be no objection urged that the States most interested had not been permitted to be heard. The principle is firmly fixed in the minds of the American people that there should be no taxation without representation. Great burdens are now to be borne by all the country, and we may best demand that they shall be borne without murmur when they are voted by a majority of the representatives of all the people. I would not interfere with the unquestionable right of Congress to judge, each House for itself, of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members. But that authority cannot be construed as including the right to shut out in time of peace any State from the representation to which it is entitled by the Constitution. At present all the people of eleven States are excluded. Those who were most faithful during the war not less than others. The State of Tennessee, for instance, whose authorities engaged in rebellion, was restored to all her constitutional relations to the Union by the patriotism and energy of her injured and betrayed people. Before the war was bought to a termination they had placed themselves in relation with the General Government, had established a State Government of their own, and, as they were not included in the Emancipation Proclamation, they, by their own act, had amended their Constitution so as to abolish slavery within the limits of their State. I know no reason why the State of Tennessee, for example, should not fully enjoy all her Constitutional relations to the United States.

The President of the United States stands toward the country in a somewhot different attitude from that of any member of Congress, chosen from a single district or State. The President is chosen by the people of all the States. Eleven States are not, at this time, represented in either branch of Congress. It would seem to be his duty on all proper occasions to present their just claims to Congress. There always will be differences of opinion in the community, and individuals may be guilty of transgressions of the law. But these do not constitute valid objections against the right of a State to representation. It would in no wise interfere with the discretion of Congress with regard to the qualification of members; but I hold it my duty to recommend to you in the interests of peace, and in the interests of the Union, the admission of every State to its share of public legislation, when, however, insubordinate, insurgent or rebellious its people may have been, it presents itself not only in an attitude of loyalty and harmony, but in the persons of representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under existing constitutional or legal test. It is plain that an indefinite or permanent exclusion of any part of the country from representation must be attended by a spirit of disquiet and complaint. It is unwise and dangerous to pursue a course of measures which will unite any large section of the country against another section of the country, no matter how much the latter may predominate. The course of immigration, the development of industry and business and natural causes will raise up at the South men as devoted to the Union as those of any other part of the land. But if they are all excluded from Congress; if in a permanent statute they are declared not to be in full constitutional relations to the country, they may think they have cause to become a unite in feeling and sentiments against the Government. Under the political education of the American people, the idea is inherent and ineradicable that the consent of the majority of the whole people is necessary to secure a willing acquiescence in legislation. The bill under consideration refers to certain of the States as though they had not "been fully restored in all their constitutional relations to the United States." If they have not let us at once act together to secure that desirable end at the earliest possible moment. It is hardly necessary for me to inform Congress that, in my own judgment, most of those States, so far at least as depends upon their own action, have already been fully restored, and are to be deemed to be entitled to enjoy their constitutional rights as members of the Union. Reasoning from the Constitution itself, and from the actual situation of the country, I feels not only entitled but bound to assume that, with the Federal Courts restored in the several States and in the full exercise of their functions, the rights and interests of all classes of the people will, with the aid of the military, in cases of assistance to the law, be essentially protected against unconstitutional infringement and violation. Should this expectation unhappily fail, which I do not anticipate, then the Executive is already armed with the powers conferred by the act of March, 1865, establishing the Freedmen's Bureau; and hereafter, as heretofore, he can employ the land and naval forces of the country to suppress insurrection and to overcome obstructions to the laws.

I return the bill to the Senate in the earnest ho e that a measure involving questions and interests so important to the country will not become a law unless upon deliberate consideration by the people it shall receive the sanction of an enlightened public judgment.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19, 1866.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 19.

THE VETO.

The sensation of to-day was most decidedly the reception of the President's Veto Message in the Senate.

It had been quite well understood that the message would be forthcoming, but its contents, except in a very geueral wav, were not known. It was received in the Senate about 1:30 o'clock. Mr. YATES, of Illinois, having the floor on the Constitutional Amendment, he concluded his speech by 3:30 o'clock, and, in the meantime, it had become very generally known that the message was on hand, and would be read as soon as Mr. YATES concluded. As a consequence the galleries soon filled up, and a large number of the members of the House congregated in the Senate Chamber. The message occupied about half an hour in its reading, and was listen ed to with the most profound attention, and at its close sensation and mingled applause and hisses proceeded from the gentlemen's gallery, and this having been against the especial warning of the presiding officer, the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to clear the gallery, which he did. The Senate then proceeded to consider the bill, when Mr. LANE, of Kansas, moved that the Message be printed, and the further consideration of question postponed till to-morrow at 10 o'clock. This was voted down. Yeas, 17; nays, 29. Mr. LANE then moved to adjourn; which was lost. Mr. LANE then said that inasmuch as several Senators were absent, and others had only heard part of the Message, he should exhaust every privilege of the rules of the Senate to defer action until to-morrow. Another motion to postpone was lost. Mr. SHERMAN then said that he thought it due to those who were absent that the matter should go over till to-morrow, when it should come up the first thing as unfinished business. A motion to adjourn was then carried.

As the Senate stood this afternoon, one vote was lacking to carry it over the veto. To-night seventeen votes are confidently counted against the bill, which will defeat it, but its friends are equally confident that they will have two-thirds and one or two to spare.

The message is generally conceded to be an able document, especially in its objections to the character of the bill. Its pointed allusions to the question of representation have produced a decided sensation and were entirely unexpected.

The Reconstruction Committee are still laboring over the question of the admission of the Tennessee delegation. They had another meeting to-day, when a joint resolution was considered which in substance is as follows: Recognizing the State of Tennessee and the government it has established as republican in form; that the people of the State have adopted by a popular vote an amended constitution declaring secession null and void, abolishing Slaveay, and prohibiting the payment of the rebel debt; and recognizing the further fact that this Constitution has been presented to Congress, with a prayer for the restoration of the constitutional relation of said State. Another meeting will be held to-morrow morning oh this subject. Strong hopes were indulged to-day that this resolution would be reported to the House; but since the reception of the veto Message, and the excitement growing out of the President's allusions to the question of representation, it is impossible to say what the Committee will do.

STATUS OF THE REBEL STATES.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, got before the House to-day four resolutions on the condition of the rebel States, which implied more than they expressed. The first quoted the President's declaration in May, 1865, that the rebellion had destroyed civil Government in those States, leaving it to he clearly inferred that what was true then is true now, and that those States are still without civil Governments; and the second asserts the duty of Congress to supply those Governments. This ignores utterly the action of the President in restoring those State Governments. The House voted for the resolutions apparently under the fear that, as they had been presented, there was no salvation except in voting for them. The last two endorsed the President's course in suspending the *habeas corpus*, and protecting the loyal men of the South by military power. They received the whole Union vote.

CABINET MEETING.

There was a meeting of the Cabinet this morning, and during its session the President's Message to Congress was read, but no discussion or controversy took place on the subject.

FENIANS AFTER THE PRESIDENT.

The deputation appointed at the Fenian mass meeting Saturday night, consisting of Mayor WALLACH, B. DORAN KILLIAN, GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN, Congressmen ROGERS and HOGAN, and several others, had an interview with the President this evening, who appointed Wednesday for a special interview, so that the papers regarding the recent alleged outrage on American citizens in Ireland can be perused and a reply prepared.

LEGAL AFFAIRS.

In the case of the United States against the District Judge of the Northern District of California, on a motion for prohibition in the matter of REDDISH, special administration against the steamship *Pacific*, the Supreme Court of the United States to-day granted a rule to show cause why the prohibition should not issue, and an order to stay further proceedings until further direction in the premises.

The rule is returnable next December. Only two cases of prohibition have issued since the organization of the Court. The question involved is whether a contract with a pilot made at sea constitutes a maritime contract, or gives the District Court maritime jurisdiction?

It has been ordered by the court that case No. 6, *ex-parte* in the matter of A. H. GARLAND, of Arkansas, petitioner, be re-argued on Friday, the 2d of March. The petitioner, it will be recollected, heretofore applied to be readmitted to practice without being required to take the test oath.

EULOGIUM.

Arrangements have been made for the memorial address on the Life and Character of HENRY WINTER DAVIS, to be delivered by Senator CRESSWELL on the 22d inst. The galleries of the House usually appropriated to ladies are to be reserved for those provided with tickets. Only one ticket is to be given to each Senator and Representative. The gentlemen's gallery is to be opened to the public without tickets. The President, the Supreme Court, and other dignitaries have been invited. Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON, Clerk of the House of Represetatives, will preface the delivery of the address by reading the Declaration of Independence.

BANKRUPT ACT.

The Bankrupt Bill has been postponed in the House, in order that the Loan Bill may be considered to-morrow as the special order.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Monday, Feb. 19.—No. 109—Propeller *Ottawa vs.* STEWART; affirmed with cost, per Justice CLIFFORD. No. 6—Original docket, *ex parte*, Garland Test Oath Case as to Lawyers; ordered for reargument Friday next, March 2. No. 118—Washington and Baltimore Turnpike Company *vs.* State of Maryland; argument closed by Mr. DODBINS. No. 119.—United States *vs.* HOLLIDAY; argued by ASHTON for United States, and submitted on printed argument by ROMEYER for the Department. No. 121. —FRY, claimant of bark *Sally Magee*, appellant, *vs.* United States; argument commenced by Mr. LORD for appellant. Adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

ILLEGAL ARRESTS.

Mr. S. W. MOULTON, of Illinois, introduced in the House to-day a bill to prohibit persons from illegal arrests, and prosecution for acts done under authority of the Government or the military authority. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It provides that in any civil or criminal prosecution now pending or hereafter to be commenced against any person claiming to have acted under the authority of the War Department, or by virtue of any rules or regulations thereof, or under cover of any law of the United States for any search, seizure, assault, arrest, imprisonment, capture or detention, made, done, or committed during the war, it shall be deemed sufficient answer and defence if the defendant shall prove that such search, etc., was made in pursuance of such rules and regulations, or in obedience to the written or verbal command of his superior officer, or in performance of his official duty, or by authority of any law of Congress. Any person against whom such action shall be brought shall be entitled to the benefit of the eighty-first chapter of the act of March 3, 1863.

Mr COOK also reported a bill to amend the last named act relating to proceedings in *habeas corpus*. Its object is similar to Mr. MOULTON's bill, and provides, among other things, that a copy of the order or telegram under which the officer made the search, seizure, &c., shall be *prima facie* proof and defence to the action.

PENSION AGENT.

Dr. GEORGE S. GALE, of No. 51 Eighth-avenue, has been appointed United States Pension Surgeon for the City of New-York. Dr. GALE served nearly four years as full surgeon in the army, and was regarded as one of the most accomplished officers of the medical staff.

GRANT GOING TO NEW-YORK.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, with most of his staff, accompanied by Gen. BUTTERFIELD, will leave for New-York to-morrow night in a special car. On Wednesday night he will be entertained by the Union Club of New-York, and on Thursday night he will have a reception by the Union League Club, when an equestrian portrait of Gen. SCOTT, by PAGE, will be presented to him. The General will return hither the latter part of the week.

CONTESTED SEAT.

The Pennsylvania Sixteenth Congressional District case was decided to-day, so far as the *prima facie* right to the seat was concerned, after a spirited debate, by a vote of 52 for COFFROTH and 53 for KOONTZ. An investigation into the facts will now be made.

BANKING MATTERS.

The majority of the Committee on Banks and Currency have agreed to report in favor of an amendment to the Bank Act, which shall provide that interest-bearing legal tender notes shall not be included as a part of the lawful money which the banks are required to hold as a reserve for their liabilities. The majority will also report against an amendment by which the profit on lost circulation shall accrue to the banks instead of to the Government as is now the case.

BORING THE PRESIDENT.

The afternoon papers contained a paragraph announcing that the friends of the President would meet at Willard's Hotel at 7 o'clock this evening, and thence proceed to the Executive mansion, for the purpose of serenading the President. In the meantime a few of the movers in the matter called upon Mr. JOHNSON and apprised him of their intention. The President informed them that he preferred to be let alone, and advised his friends to stay away to-night. Before this request became known a large crowd had assembled, both at Willard's and in front of the Executive Mansion. At the former place a band of music was playing, and the audience became clamorous for speeches. Calls for Judge HUGHES, Hon. GREEN CLAY SMITH and others were made, and these gentlemen responded in a few words each. Mr. SMITH said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am here by accident. I knew nothing of the meeting until a few minutes ago. None of you are more surprised to see me than I am to see you and to be here. When this war began, I, together with President JOHNSON, went in for the suppression of the rebellion, and did all I could for its overthrow. I had the honor of voting for Mr. JOHNSON, believing in his patriotism and statesmanship. I have confidence in him now. I have confidence in Congress; and believe both will do right. I differed in the Thirty-sixth Congress, and have in this, from the gentleman who has just addressed you, and many others who held seats in both Congresses. I advise you, fellow-citizens, to peace and quiet; have confidence in, and respect your law-makers and President lay aside all ill-feelings and come together as one man for the preservation of the Union, that we may be able to enjoy an united Government, and transmit to our posterity for all time to come a great Union republican in form.

The crowd, headed by the band of music, proceeded to the White House, joined the company there in waiting, and then marched in a body to Mr. SEWARD's residencee. After a patriotic air by the band, Mr. SEWARD appeared and said:

"I thank you, gentlemen, for this kind entertainment. I shall ever remember it with great satisfaction. I congratulate you upon the return of peace and prosperity to the country. With these words I bid you good night."

The band again struck up and the crowd dispersed. The streets to-night are alive with hilarious and excited sqads of citizens, discussing the President's veto.

CABINET RUMORS.

All sorts of romors are afloat as to the effect of the veto upon the Cabinet. Among the foolish statements is one that four members of the Cabinet have resigned. I need scarcly tell you that there is not the slightest foundation for this rumor.

TREASURY AFFAIRS.

A table has been officially prepared exhibiting the amount of moneys deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States from all sources in the States of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi and Arkansas. The total amount is nearly $28,000,000 from April 1, 1865, to Feb. 1, 1866, divided as follows:

Custom House fees, principally at New-Orleans	$2,878,000
Captured and abandoned property	13,131,000
Direct taxes	658,000
Confiscations	120,000
Tax on cotton	133,000
Commercial intercourse	22,400
General bank duty	33,000
Internal revenue	11,000,000

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

S. GOODALL, one of the Commissioners of the Pacific Railroad, is now in Washington, direct from Texas, and has delivered to the Senate numerously signed petitions from various parties of the South; one from the City Council of Vicksburgh, praying for a Southern connection with the Union Pacific Railroad. Some of them define clearly the vast importance of the South and North of such connection. And it is believed that Congress will provide for a railroad by way of Leavenworth, Lawrence and Gibson, through the Indian Territory,

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....Monday, Feb. 19.

CREDENTIALS.

Mr. WADE presented the credentials of Mr. SHERMAN, Senator elect from Ohio.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial from the officers of a Convention of colored men of Florida, praying for a remedy for the refusal of landholders to lease lands to them, and for a grant of homesteads and civil rights, including the right of suffrage.

Mr. LANE presented several petitions for railroads connecting Kansas with Texas.

Mr. MORGAN presented a memorial praying for the enactment of an international copyright law.

Mr. COWAN presented a memorial for the reduction of the revenue duty on petroleum, and for a change in the mode of levying it.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition for a reduction of the tax on agricultural implements.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented a similar petition from the manufacturers of agricultural implements in Illinois.

Mr. STOCKTON presented a petition from New-Jersey, praying for an increase of the proportion of cavalry in the Senate Army Bill, to-one third of the entire force.

JEFFERSON AND BERKLEY COUNTIES.

Mr. CLARKE reported back the bill to annex the counties of Jefferson and Berkley, of Virginia, with an amendment which simply consents to and authorizes such annexation.

NEVADA.

Mr. NYE reported a bill concerning the boundaries of the State of Nevada, which provides for an enlargement of the present area of the State.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill concerning National Banks in certain States.

It provides that in addition to the three hundred millions of banking capital now authorized, twenty-one millions more shall be distributed, as follows: To California, ten millions; to Nevada, four millions; to Oregon, three millions; to Idaho, two millions, and to Washington and Oregon, one million each.

RIGHT OF WAY THROUGH THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Mr. CONNESS introduced a bill to grant the right of was through the public domain for the construction of highways and canals and ditches for mining, agricultural and manufacturing purposes. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

OUTRAGES BY THE MILITARY IN REBEL STATES.

Mr. WILSON introduced a joint resolution to disband the military forces of the late rebellious States, and to forbid their reorganization. In introducing the resolution Mr. WILSON read, in evidence of its necessity, letters from Gens. THOMAS, SWAIN, HARTSUFF and others, in charge of the freedmen in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Florida. Gen. THOMAS refers to the abusive conduct of these militia organizations in Mississippi, and the difficulties under which he labored in consequence, and says that Gov. HUMPHREY's acknowledged to him that in some counties the militia threatened to kill all the negroes who should refuse to work for their old masters and to expel all Northern men. He says that the withdrawal of troops would be followed by terrible outrages. Other officers make similar complaints and say that wherever United States troops have been withdrawn the school-houses of the Freedmen have been burnt. They are made to submit to fraudulent contracts and their persons are exposed to lawless outrage. In Louisiana an increasing bitterness of feeling is reported as shown in public and in social gatherings. A letter from Western Louisiana, from a friend, a former member of the Massachusetts Legislature, says that not a day passes without the commission of murders and robberies of freedmen. Of these cases the writer saw three in one day—one with his throat cut, one with his brains beaten out, and a third otherwise mutilated. Another had his eyes blown out with gunpowder because he would not renew a contract after his master had refused to fulfill the old one. Nobody spoke of love to the Union; but hate of the freedmen and of the Yankees was everywhere uttered. The negroes were exposed to extermination. The most ignorant, corrupt and unprincipled of men, worse than when secession commenced, hold sway. With the troops withdrawn the lives of freedmen would not be safe. Gen. CHARLES HOWARD, brother of the Chief of the Bureau, also reports the abuses of the militia in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and says that there should be troops sufficient for the protection of the freedmen of those States.

Mr. SAULSBURY said he should vote against referring this resolution. Unless Congress should disarm the militia of Massachusetts, it had no power to disarm that of Mississippi. He would ask the Senator from Massachusetts if Congress possessed that power with regard to his own State.

Mr. WILSON did not express an opinion, but said that JEFFERSON DAVIS had long ago claimed such power for the General Government. As to these men, they had once been disarmed as rebels and were now armed again; but were as much rebels now as then.

Mr. SAULSBURY—Has Congress power to disarm the militia of a State?

Mr. WILSON—Congress has power to disarm ruffians and traitors.

The joint resolution is as follows:

"That all militia forces now organized or in the service in either of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, be forthwith disarmed and disbanded; and that the further organization, arming or calling into service of said militia, or any part thereof, is hereby prohibited under any circumstances whatever until the same shall be authorized by Congress."

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Mr. HOWARD submitted the following amendment to the pending House resolution:

"And the right of voting for electors of President and and Vice-President of the United States, for members of the House of Representatives, and for members of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, is hereby granted to the following classes of persons, of African descent, citizens of the United States, viz.: All males of the age of twenty-one years who have, during the late troubles, been duly enrolled in the army or navy of the United States; all males of the like age able to read and write the English, French, or Spanish language; all males of like age in possession and enjoyment of property, real or personal, of the value of $250; all such persons to have been domiciled in their proper election districts for at least six months next before an election at which they claim the right to vote; but no such person to be allowed to vote who is of unsound mind, a pauper, or under conviction of infamous crime, and Congress shall, in default of State legislation, have full power to carry into effect this provision by legislation applicable to all the States."

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. YATES, having the floor upon the pending House resolution fixing the basis of representation, said that the duty of Congress in the present crisis was one of great responsibility; that its action must be timely; that mistakes would be fatal, and that delays would breed danger. Then let not freedom die in the house of its friends and by their hands. Let us also legislate the whole Union. Let us do the right thing in the right place and at the right time. Congress has power to fix the basis of a harmonious adjustment of our difficulties. We cannot wait for amendments to the Constitution, and it is doubtful if such amendments would be adopted. It would be his aim to prove that Congress has power, under the Constitution, to fix the conditions on which the late rebellious States might be restored to the Union, and to show that if the dominant party should fail to perform its plain constitutional duty in the matter, power would pass into the hands of a party whose sympathies and acts have been against the war, who opposed the Proclamation of Emancipation, the arming of the negroes, and the amendment abolishing Slavery, who are upon the record in hostility to the protection of the freedmen; and who would pardon JEFF. DAVIS and open the doors of Congress to men who had imbued their hands in the blood of our loyal countrymen. The work of reconstruction is a difficult one. It encounters deep-seated prejudice and divergent opinions. It is more difficult even than the work of the fathers. The end they had in view was simple. It was freedom to all men. There was to be no class legislation. They found an institution in the States which was in conflict with this principle; this embarrassed their action and compelled them to make a compromise with it which marred the beauty and symetry of their work. They hoped this institution would be temporary. Unfortunately it was not so, and has proved the fatal rock on which the ship of State was nearly rent asunder. This institution was in conflict with their great system; it embarrassed them; and to secure the adoption of the Constitution it was agreed that the Slave States should have a representation of three-fifths of their slaves, and also a provision for the rendition of their fugitives. But in time Slavery grew from a mere germ to a great Upas tree, which poisoned the legislation of the country and all the fountains of its prosperity. It became, in fact, almost the government. When ABRAHAM LINCOLN uttered the sentiment, "the country cannot exist half slave and half free," he was only prophetically uttering for the whole people that which they believed in their hearts. So the Free States determined to resist, and the Slave States to enforce, the principles and policies of the institution upon the whole people. And what was the war, which resulted from the armed contest of the two sections, about? State-rights. And I see this question already resuscitated, and showing itself in political manifestations in high quarters, interpolated without proper connection in funeral orations, and heard in threats of disunion and revolution if State rights are trampled upon. God forbid that we should have another attempt at disuinon! But he would say that Illinois had sent two hundred and fifty thousand men to put down this rebellion, and would furnish half a million to suppress the next. If the war had established any fact, it was that we had a Constitution and Government—not a consolidated Government, but one which leaves the States free to to act as respects all the functions of local legislation, why throw this question of the status of the freedmeninto the States? If universal freedom and equality are imposed by an outside power, whose right to control grows out of the Constitution, all will submit. But if thirty-six States shall decide the fundamental question of citizenship, inequalities of rights, wrangling and bitter, if not fatal legislation, may be expected.

Mr. YATES took the ground that the States were not out of the Union. They may be out of it in fact, but they are in it in law. They had not been treated as States in full fellowship, neither as Territories. The case was anomolous and the policy pursued a necessity. It is left to reorganize the States on a basis which will guarantee security for the future, if not indemnity for the past. Both of the Wisconsin Senators argue that the power to declare conditions of the return belongs to Congress. This shows the question whether these States are in or out of the Union is an abstraction. The only question is one of fact, whether the States are in a condition for restoration. He could not agree with the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. DOOLITTLE) that they are. Mr. YATES then referred to the opinion of statesmen and generals that these States are in no condition for immediate admission. He appealed to the Senate by the tears of the orphan and the blood of the slain that it would plant the Government upon the foundations of eternal justice, and the undying principle of human liberty. The only basis of restoration was found in a return to the principles of the Declaration of Independence—exact justice to all men, special privileges to none. He considered all the constitutional amendments impracticable, only postponing the period of restoration too remote for the future security and peace of the country. If we wait till the South loves the Yankees and the Government, whose strong arm whipped them into obedience, the time will be far in the future. He would not expect to do that, but would settle all differences upon a principle which would remove all cause of quarrel. Congress had full power to pass the bill, which he (Mr. YATES) presented a few days ago, prohibiting the enforcement of any law recognizing in State or Territory any distinction on account of race or color, or previous condition of color. Under the Constitution, heretofore Slavery belonged to the States and not to Congress. But we now have a new constitution, which annuls the Constitution, laws and regulations of any State relative to Slavery. Now it is made the express duty of Congress to enforce its abolition in all of them. And how? By appropriate legislation, that will make freedmen free indeed. It was not pretended that Congress ever meant to set four millions of men free without the civil and political rights which attach to a free citizen. The bill of his colleague (Mr. TRUMBULL) provided for the security of the person and property of freedmen. He contended that they could be protected in their liberty and rights under the amendment.

Mr. YATES cited Blackstone and the Fathers to show that civil and political rights are synonymous, and argued that the Dred Scott decision was founded on the fact that the negro was made by slavery a subject race, and that a decision in such a case now would be decided in favor of DRED SCOTT and negro citizenship. What power makes a citizen? Congress or the States? Neither. The citizens. "We, the people," do ordain and establish the Constitution. When the Constitution abolishes the status of slavery, the former slave becomes one of the people, and, the act of emancipation imposing no restrictions, he is one of the sovereign people with all the privileges of every other citizen. Not being a subject he is a sovereign. Under the Constitution citizenship can only be conferred on aliens, showing that there is an inherent right of sovereignty in the people themselves. The State has no power to make a citizen, nor has the United States. The reason is, the people are sovereign by inherent right. Deny any man this right, and he is deprived, not only of the privileges and immunities of sovereignty, but is placed outside of the pale of the Constitution, with no right but that of revolution—driven from the ballot to the bayonet. Judge TANEY himself said that people and citizens are synonymous. Now if freedmen are not made citizens under the act of emancipation, there is no power in Congress or State Governments to make them so. Mr. YATES also deduced from the Dred Scott opinion, that if the negro had not been in slavery at the adoption of the Constitution, he must have been regarded as a sovereign race. At that time negroes voted in many of the States, showing that, while laboring under the disabilities of slavery, they were not regarded as deprived altogether of rights which white men are bound to respect. But there was not a word in that decision which, under the altered Constitution, does not support the proposition that the negro now stands on the same footing as the white man. Mr. YATES held that Congress had power to refuse to admit any State that refused to grant universal suffrage. He referred to the clause in the Constitution giving power to the States to regulate the qualifications of voters, and shewed that "to regulate" did not mean to abolish right. Was it in the power of any State to say that a white man should not vote; that a German or an Irishman should not vote? Had South Carolina to say that a Yankee should not vote? No; a Legislature may decide on the length of time requisite to make a citizen in a State, but could not deprive one of citizenship. The object of that clause is not to give the power to exclude any class, but to declare to all that they shall have the right of suffrage. Women do not vote because there is no power in the Constitution authorizing them to do so. It has been considered against the proprieties of ancient and modern civilization that women should wield either the bayonet or the ballot. The only exception is the tradition of the Amazons. They deprived themselves of the right breast. Would the Senator from Missouri, Mr. HENDERSON, approve of such mutilation? Would he deprive a woman of all those endearing charms and softer qualities which constitute her the ornament of society, and inspire in man, as EDMUND BURKE says, "the highest and noblest passion of human life." Under Slavery, he continued, the child took the status of the mother. This law of a subject race was necessary to preserve its subjugation, but now the freedmen took the status of the father, and hundreds of thousands of these slaves are descendents, not of slaves, but of free white men. He was opposed to all restrictions of suffrage which were not inevitable, as in the cases of women and minors. What statesman dare go before the people advocating a change of the traditional policy of the Government, the equal rights of all men? Government depends upon the intelligence and virtue of the people, not intelligence alone. Do laws require any test of intelligence? Yet we are not afraid to receive into the body politic from despotic Europe thousands of persons who cannot read or write, and are not acquainted with our language. Mr. YATES said, though an old Whig, he had never been a Know-Nothing. He was in favor of admitting every foreigner upon taking the oath of fealty. Mr. LINCOLN once said: "At some critical time the vote of the black men may serve to keep the jewel of liberty in the family of freedom." When the rebels of the South and the Pro-Slavery men of the North were so near an alliance, it is only a question of days when that time will arrive. If universal suffrage is wrong, then our Government is wrong, the words of our fathers a failure, the Declaration a string of glittering generalities. It may turn out in the future, which God forbid, that our fathers were wrong and that the people are incapable of self-government. But he (the Senator) had no fears. We are approaching the grand consummation, the apotheosis of that living principle which fled the persecutions of the Old World and found refuge among the sterile rocks of New-England; which remonstrated against taxation without the consent of the people taxed; which resisted on the bloody field of Bunker Hill the rule of class legislation; which culminated in the assertion of the indestructible ideas of the Declaration of Independence, and which will dominate the world. This Congress, by completing the work begun, will crown itself with the amaranth of immortality. Mr. YATES gave a history of the rise and progress of the party of freedom; and appealed to it not to falter now before a few raw recruits, who would fight over again the old battles of the Pro-Slavery Party, now gathered to the dust of its kindred despotisms. He concluded by saying: Senators, sixty centuries of the past are looking down upon you. All the centuries of the future are calling upon you. Liberty, struggling amid the ruins and wrecks of empires in the past, and yet to struggle for life in all the nations of the world, conjures you to seize this great opportunity, which the providence of Almighty God has placed in your hands to bless the world, and make your names immortal; to carry to a full and triumphant consummation the great work begun by your fathers, and thus permanently, solidly and immovably to lay the capstone upon the pyramid of human liberty.

During the delivery of the speech, on the exhibition of applause in the galleries, that portion of the galleries was ordered to be cleared.

THE VETO OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

The Vice-President then submitted the message of the President vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, which was read by the Clerk amid evidences of intense feeling on the part of Senators and gathered members of the House as well as spectators in the galleries, but without any open manifestation, except at the close of the reading, when loud applause shook one section of the gentlemen's gallery, mingled with determined hisses, and the emphatic blows of the Vice-President's hammer. That portion of the galleries was also cleared.

The Vice-President said the message would be entered upon the journal. Would the Senate now proceed to reconsider the bill.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, moved that the message be

Continued on Fifth Page.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 19, 1866.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C.	104½	300 Erie Railroad	82¼
30,000 U.S. 6s,5-2 s C.164	103¼	100 do.........s10	82⅛
1,000 Tr. Notes,7 3-10s. First Ser. Small	99⅞	1200 do	82½
15,500 do.	99⅞	100 do.........s10	82⅛
1,000 do.2d S.Small	99⅜	700 do	82⅛
130,000 do.2d S.	99⅞	100 do.........s10	82⅛
8,000 do.	99⅛	100 do..2d call.s60	82⅛
1,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. New Issue	98⅞	100 do	81½
		500 do	81½
2,000 N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan	99⅞	300 Hud. Riv. R.	104½
		75 Mar. & Cin. 2d Pr.	27
5,000 Missouri 6s...s30	78	70 M. & Pr.D.C.1stPr.	97
8,000 do....2d call	78¼	200 Reading R......b10	101⅞
4,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	79	1800 do	101⅞
		200 do.....2d call	101⅜
3,000 Virginia 6s	64⅛	600 do	101⅛
20,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	92	300 do	101⅛
17,000 do....2d call	92¼	50 Mich. Cen. R.	105
5,000 N. Car. 6s	81½	50 do	105¼
20,000 O. & M. Cer.	26⅛	1300 M. S. & N. I.	71⅜
20,000 do.2d call.b60	26⅜	300 do	71⅛
20,000 do.....b60	26⅛	100 do.....s30	71
7,000 Hud. R. S.F.Bs	101	100 do....2d call	71¼
3,000 Mich. So.S.F.Bs	95	3000 Cleve. & Pitts	81⅛
1,000 Chic. & R. I. Bs.	98⅜	400 do	81⅛
2,000 Peninsula 1st M.	75	300 do	81⅛
10 Bk.Commonwealth	101	100 do	81
25 Bk. of Commerce	108	200 do.....2d call	80⅞
800 Canton Co	44⅞	400 Chic. & N. W.	29
300 do.....2d call	44⅜	150 do	28⅞
20 Western U. Tel	57	100 do.....b30	29
50 do	58	100 do.....2d call	28⅞
100 Quick. Min. Co.s30	42	300 do	28⅞
100 do	42	1000 Chi. & N.W.Pr.s10	56⅛
300 At. Mail S. Co	129	100 do	56⅛
100 Butler Coal.....b10	16⅛	100 do.....b30	56⅜
100 Cum. Coal Pr..b10	45⅜	700 Clev. & Tol.	107⅛
50 Del. & Hud. Canal	134½	400 do.....2d call	108
100 N. Y. Cen	93⅛	100 Chi. & R. I.....s60	105
200 do	93	100 do	105
200 do.........b30	93	250 P., F.W. & C.	95
850 do	93	200 do	94⅜
100 do.......2d call	92⅞	100 do.......s60	94
100 do	92⅞	300 do	94⅜
100 do	92¼	100 do	94⅜
100 do	92¼	200 do.......s30	94⅜
10 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	205	200 do.....2d call	94⅜
		100 do.......s10	94⅜

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$10,000 N. Car. 6s.....s	81½	500 M. S. & N. I. R.	70⅞
100 West. Union Tel	57	800 do	70⅞
100 Quick. Min. Co	41⅞	100 do	70⅞
100 Mariposa Min	12	200 do.....s5	70⅞
100 At. Mail S. Co	128	1000 Cleve. & Pitts	80⅞
200 N. Y. Central	91⅞	200 do	80⅞
100 do	91⅞	100 Chic. & N.W.	28⅞
300 Erie R	80⅞	100 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	56⅛
400 do	80⅞	100 Chi. & R. I	105⅛
100 Hud. R. R	104	100 P., Ft. W. & C	94
500 Reading R	101⅛	400 do	94⅛

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

7,500 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s Sec. Ser	99⅞	100 West. Union Tel	57⅜
1,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer. New Issue	98⅞	400 Reading R	101⅛
		1000 do	101⅜
2,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '73	93⅞	400 do.....s30	101
10,000 N. Car. 6s	82	1000 do	101⅛
400 At. Mail St. Co	128	100 Mich. Cen. R	104⅜
100 Pac. M. S. Scrip	190	800 P., Ft. W. & C	94⅜
100 do.......b60	192	500 do.......s15	94⅜
100 Pacific M. S.Co.b60	201	400 Mich. S. & N. I	70⅜
50 do	200	600 do	70⅜
1000 New-York Cen	92⅛	800 do	70⅞
100 do.......s10	92⅛	200 do	70⅞
100 do	92⅛	200 do.......s10	70⅞
200 do	92⅜	500 do.......s30	70
100 do	92¼	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf	56
2500 Erie R	81⅞	100 do.......b10	56
300 do	81⅛	100 do	55⅞
300 do.......s10	81⅛	200 Chic. & Rk. Is	105⅛
200 do	81⅛	100 do	105⅛
500 do.......s10	81⅛	200 do	105⅛
100 Chic. & N. W	28⅞	100 Chi. & Alt. Pr	124
200 do	28⅞		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

2000 Erie Railroad.....b3	82	300 N. Y. Cen. R.....s3	93⅛
800 do	82	300 do	93⅛
100 do.......b3	81⅞	003 Mich.S. & N. I.	71⅜
1000 do.......s3	81⅞	500 do.......s3	71⅜
100 do.......b3	81⅞	100 do	71⅜
200 do........c	81⅞	900 do	71⅜
1200 do.......s3	82	300 do	71⅛
1000 do.......s10	82	300 do.......s3	71⅛
100 do.......b3	82⅛	300 do........c	71⅛
500 do	82	300 Chic. & N.W.	29⅛
200 Reading R.....s3	102⅛	100 do.......b10	29⅛
200 do	102⅛	100 do.......b3	29⅛
1200 do	102⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. P	56⅛
500 do.......b10	102⅛	100 do........c	56⅛
600 do.......s3	102⅛	100 do.......b10	56⅛
200 do.......b3	102⅛	300 do.......b3	56⅛
300 do	102⅛	100 P.F. W &C.....s3	95⅛
500 Clev. & P	81⅛	200 do	95⅛
600 do	81⅛	100 do	95⅛
1000 do.......b3	81⅛	300 do	95⅛
1000 do.......b30	81⅛	200 do........c	95⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Cumb. Coal.....s3	45	200 Cleve. & Pitts.....s3	80⅞
600 New-York Cen	91⅞	200 do.......s3	80⅛
400 do	91⅞	700 do	80⅛
200 do.......s3	91⅞	400 do.......b3	80⅞
100 Erie R.......b3	80⅞	100 Chic. & R. Is.....s3	105⅛
200 do	80⅞	200 do	105⅛
600 do	80⅞	200 do	105⅛
100 do.......s3	80⅞	200 do.......s3	105⅛
100 do.......b3	80⅞	200 do........c	105⅛
200 Reading R.....s10	101⅞	100 Chi. & N. W.....s4	28⅞
300 do.......b3	101⅛	100 do.......s30	28⅞
800 do	101⅛	200 do.......b3	28⅞
1400 M. So. & N. I.....s3	70⅛	100 do	28⅞
2000 do.......b3	70⅛	200 do........c	28⅞
500 do	70⅛	100 do.......s60	28⅞
200 do........c	70⅛	200 P., Ft. & Chi	94
500 do........c	70⅛	100 do.......b3	94
300 do.......b3	70⅛	100 do.......s3	94
300 do.......b60	70⅛	400 do	93⅞
600 Chic. & N. W. P.b60	56	200 do.......b3	93⅞
200 do	55⅞	100 Atlantic S. S. Co	127⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Canton Co	44⅞	1200 Clev. & P.....s3	80⅞
200 Schuylkill Coal.....s3	19	100 do.......s3	80⅞
200 do	18⅞	200 do	80⅞
500 N. Y. Cen	92⅞	200 do.......b10	80⅞
100 do.......s3	92⅞	100 Chi. & R. I	105⅛
500 Erie Railroad	81⅜	500 do	105⅛
200 do.......s3	81⅜	100 do.......s3	105⅛
100 do.......b3	81⅜	100 Chi. & N.W.....s10	28⅞
100 do.......s3	81⅜	100 do	28⅞
100 Reading R	101⅛	100 do	28⅞
1200 M. S.& N. I. R.....s3	70⅞	100 do	28⅞
100 do.......s4	70⅞	200 do.......b10	28⅞
300 do.......b3	70⅞	100 Chi. & N. W. Pr	55⅞
		700 do	55⅞

MONDAY, Feb. 19—P. M.

The weekly averages of the associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this city, for the week ending Saturday last, Feb. 17, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$459,380
Increase in Specie	178,446
Increase in Deposits	1,075,827
Decrease in Legal-Tender	3,633,033
Increase in Circulation	742,805

	Feb. 18, 1865.	Feb. 17, 1866.	Feb. 10, 1866.
Local Capital	$58,186,172	$8,878,500	$8,878,500
National	11,000,000	72,807,700	72,807,700
Total in C. H.	$69,186,172	$81,686,200	$81,686,200
Loans	186,365,126	243,068,252	242,608,872
Specie	20,682,319	10,308,758	10,129,806
Deposits	156,150,634	189,777,290	188,701,463
Legal-Tender	...	64,802,980	68,436,013
In Sub-Treas'y	26,293,276	98,296,973	89,835,873

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house, is as follows:

Merchants'	$495,898	Seventh Ward	$104,495
Mer. Exchange	347,140	Broadway	814,533
Commerce	2,607,485	Mercantile	298,950
Ocean	642,342	Republic	549,522
Market	426,000	St. Nicholas	715,543
Park	1,000,000	Marine	222,000
Fourth	2,508,636	East River	199,500
Central	1,487,287	Second	269,602
Mechanics'	341,214	Continental	480,987
New-York	698,159	Importers'	475,851
M. Association	757,856	Ninth	925,580
Metropolitan	836,700	First	441,428
Commonwealth	217,927	Am. Exchange	309,259
Leather	130,000	Gallatin	456,907
N. America	296,804	Citizens'	111,882
Irving	189,900	Union	424,500
Tradesmen's	440,220	Chatham	132,500
Phenix	203,980	Shoe & Leather	693,000
Third	798,678	Hanover	218,262

Total 38 National Banks	$22,188,203
Total 21 other National and Local Banks	795,071
Total on Clearing-house report, Feb. 17	$22,983,274
On previous report, Feb. 10	22,240,469
Increase in circulation	$742,805

The Bank return shows a steady movement through the last week, except in Legal-Tender Notes, the amount of which is reduced about three and a half millions. The decrease appears to be chiefly in three or four Banks, the Fulton, American Exchange, Mechanics' Association, &c. The Treasury office gained in Gold and Currency during the week $8,461,100.

The two days' later news from England telegraphed this morning, is very decidedly better than generally looked for on the Street, and quite different from the calculations made by some of the parties who bought Gold freely on Saturday night at 137¼ ⅌ cent. This disappointment caused a partial delay this forenoon in the certification of the checks of the buyers at Bank, as the aggregate amount of Currency to be provided was about $3,500,000. Upon this a story was put afloat in the Gold Room and on the Stock Exchange that the certifications were refused or delayed at Bank, because the Assistant Treasurer at New-York meant to draw Greenbacks on the checks. This was wholly unfounded. The Treasury Office makes in its own collections, on the sales of Gold or for Internal Revenue, or on transfer drafts made upon the National Banks, or in any other way, not the slightest difference between the Greenbacks, Legal Tender Notes of the United States, or the National Bank Notes, which are equally a Legal Tender *to* the Government; nor does it recognize the slightest difference in its currency disbursements, on which National Bank Notes are equally a Legal Tender *from* the Government with United States Greenbacks. If the Banks, at any time during the sales of Gold last week, paid out the latter, it must have been because they were indifferent to the distinction or else short of National Bank Notes. No demand of the sort, we have authority for saying, was made upon them. The real fact of the transaction of Saturday night and its settlement this morning, appears to be that certain shrewd speculators bought more Gold than the English news allowed them to turn to profit, without first borrowing the Money upon it. They were more fortunate in forestalling the market for Exchange on London at 108 ⅌ cent., as the rate went up to-day to 108¼@108⅜ ⅌ cent., and the demand was quite spirited at 108¼ early in the forenoon, but not so brisk at the extreme advance. A large business was done on Paris, at rates corresponding to the London standard. No great harm on this side the Atlantic, and some good might ensue to our severely pressed English friends, were the rates further advanced to the point at which it would pay to ship Gold. There is a superabundance of it in the Treasury, not wanted for Gold Interest until late in the Spring, if then, and if the Foreign Exchanges require part of this large sum total, in addition to the $2,500,000 or $3,000,000 per month from California, we see no sensible reason why it should not go forward.

In the afternoon the leading Bankers refused to draw on London without a further advance of ⅛ ⅌ cent., and the closing sales were 108⅜@108⅜. The price of Gold steady at Saturday night's quotation, 137⅛@137¼ ⅌ cent. The market for Money easy at 5@6 ⅌ cent. to the Brokers.

On the Stock Exchange the Government Stocks were steady, both on Gold-bearing and 7.30 ⅌ cents. The quotations for the 5-20s of 1862 come over firm by the Halifax steamer, both at Frankfort and London.

The Railway Speculations was quite excited through the day, up in the morning, down at noon, and on the advance again later in the day. The transactions were large, and the fluctuations from 1½ to 2 ⅌ cent. both ways. A Street sale of 5,000 shares of New-York Central was made by a prominent *Bear* operator at 92 ⅌ cent., after the price had touched 93@93¼ at the First regular Board. This sale was succeeded by a recovery to 92⅛@92⅜ ⅌ cent. Erie fluctuated 82¼@80⅞@81⅞ ⅌ cent. Some of the Western Roads finally left off, as will be seen from the following 4 o'clock quotations, lower than on Saturday, but the general temper of the market is to increased speculation on the *Bull* side, while the rise in the market continues to be formidably resisted by the opposite party, who made (or ought to have made) Money on the decline in January, and who continue to sell *short* with great freedom:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	94⅛	94⅛	Northwest	29⅛	28⅛
U. S. 5-20s	103⅛	103⅛	N. West Pref	56⅜	55⅜
U. S. 7.30s	99⅜	99⅜	Rock Island	105⅜	105⅛
N. Y. Central	92⅜	92⅞	Fort Wayne	95⅛	94⅛
Erie	81⅛	81⅛	Cumb'land Coal	45⅞	45⅞
Hudson	104⅛	104	Quicksilver	42	42
Reading	101⅞	101⅞	Mariposa	12⅛	12⅞
Mich. Southern	71⅛	70⅞	Canton	44⅞	44⅞
Illinois Central	114⅛	114⅛	Ohio Certificates	26⅛	26
Pittsburgh	81⅛	80⅞	American Gold	137⅛	137¼
Prairie du Chien	95	95	Bills on London	108	108⅝

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	112	Metropolitan	121
Merchants'	110	Market	110
America	136	Shoe and Leather	102
Phenix	120	Corn Exchange	112
Leather Manufac'rs'	180	Continental	96⅛
State of New York	106	St. Nicholas	99
Commerce	106	Marine	140
Mechs' Bk'g Asso'n	105	Commonwealth	100
Ocean	90	Importers' & Traders'	101⅛
Bank of Republic	108	Park	145
Bank of N. America	106	Fourth National	97⅛
Hanover	108		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91⅛	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91⅛	Han. & St. Jo. Land G.	90
N. Y. Cen.7s, '76 con	100	Lack. & West'n Bonds	98
Erie 1st M., '68	99⅛	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	102
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '79	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st M	86
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	94	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex	85
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	92⅛	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M	99
Buf. N.Y.& E. 1st M. '77	93	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	98
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds. S.F. '85	100	Pitts.,Ft.W.& Ch. 3d	90
Harlem 3ds, '68	94	Cleve & Pitts. 2d Mort.	91
Chi., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1sts	109	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	71
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F.7 p. c.	95	Miss. & Mo. L.G.1st M.	46⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c. 1875	108	Chic. & Al. 1st M.	92
Alton & T. H. 1st M	88	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort	85
Chi. & N. W. S. F	88⅛	Peninsula R. R. bonds	75

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,349,405 15; for Customs, $364,000; on account of Loan, $66,000; Coin Certificates, $700,800. Payments, $2,652,421 64; Balance, $97,993,956 57.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 19, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 20 bbls. Ashes, 4,087 bbls. Flour, 415 bags Corn Meal, 597 bushels Wheat, 1,900 bushels Corn, 350 bushels Rye, 2,400 bushels Oats, 500 bushels Malt, 494 bbls. Pork, 712 pkgs. Cut Meats, 529 pkgs. Lard, 150 bbls. Beef, and 311 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are in fair request at $7 75 ⅌ 100 lbs. Pearls are quiet and nominal.

COFFEE—Is held firmly, but is inactive: Java at 27½c.@28c.; Maracaibo at 21c.@23c.; Laguayra at 21c.@23c.; Rio at 17c.@21c.; Native Ceylon at 23c.@24c; and St. Domingo at 17½c.@17¾c., cash, in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand at unaltered prices: Middlings, 43c.@45c. ⅌ lb. Sales and re-sales since our last, 1,700 bales. The receipts at this port have been 144,326 bales since Jan. 1, 1866, and 567,745 bales since the commencement of the current Cotton year, Sept. 1, 1865.

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day, is as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 30c.; Atlantic D, 27½c.; Atlantic E, 25c.; Dwight A, 26c.; Bedford, 21c. Bleached Shirtings—Amoskeag, 45-inch, 40c.; Amoskeag A, 36-inch, 36c.; Ballou & Son, 36-inch, 32c.; Ballou & Son, 33-inch, 25c.; Hope, 34c. Prints—Cocheco, 24c.; Pacific, 23½c.; Hamilton, 23c.; Lancaster, 20c.; Wamsutta, 18½c. Ginghams—Glasgow, 26c.; Hartford, 24c. Cambrics—Manville, 20c.; Victory, 20c. Selicias—Clinton, 36c.; Lonsdale, 32½c. Brown Drills—Stark H, 28c.; Winthrop, 26c. Corset Jeans—Naumkeag, 33c.; Bates, 27½c. Canton Flannels—Hamilton, 35c.; Pemberton C, 30c. Ticks—Amoskeag A, 55c.; Amoskeag B, 50c.; Amoskeag C, 45c. Stripes—York, 50c.; American, 27c. Denims—Pearl River, 55c.; New-York, 40c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 20 to 50 hoops, 87½c. to $1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyer's I X L, prices unchanged. The following dispatches were received at the Dry Goods Exchange: St. Louis—Trade dull; prices falling. Louisville—Dark and gloomy; nothing doing; prices same as yesterday. Cincinnati—Market opens lively. Prints and domestics in good demand.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite heavy to-day, and prices have declined materially, especially in the instance of inferior and common grades, which have been in very limited request. Sales since our last 6,650 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 65@$7 25; inferior to choice Extra State at $7 40@$8 20, chiefly at $7 50@$7 80; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 25@$8 65 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 65	@$7 25
Extra State	7 40	@ 8 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 55	@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 25	@ 8 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 70	@11 50
Extra Genesee	8 25	@11 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	9 40	@15 50

Southern Flour continues quiet and heavy. Sales since our last 600 bbls., in lots, at $8 65@$10 10 for poor to good, and $10 15@$15 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is lower; sales 600 bbls. Extra at $8 65@$11 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including Superfine at $4 60 @$5 50 ⅌ bbl. Sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal rules quiet at $3 75@$4 for Western, $3 75@$3 85 for Jersey, and $4 40 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 150 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been neglected and nominal in price; a small lot of good Milwaukee Club was sold at $1 65 ⅌ bushel; the tendency of the market was decidedly in favor of buyers. Corn has been in less demand and on the decline; sales 52,500 bushels, at 71c.@74c. for unsound, and 74c.@78c. for sound mixed Western in store and delivered, the latter rate for very choice, ⅌ bushel. Oats continue quiet and heavy, including State at 56c.@57c., Jersey and Pennsylvania at 50c.@52c.; old Western at 52c.@54c.; new Western at 38c.@43c.; Canada at 54c.@55c. ⅌ bushel. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt continue dull and nominal.

HAY—North River bale has been in moderate request to day at 80c.@95c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request at previous rates, including last year's crop at 25c.@65c., and two years old at 15c.@45c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited demand, including New-Orleans at 95c.@$1 10; Porto Rico at 40c.@75c.; Cuba at 34c.@50c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet and depressed, including Spirits of Turpentine at 85c.@88c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $7@$7 25; Resin at $4 25@$15 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar, at $2 50@$3 87½ ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive at declining prices, including Crude Whale at $1 37½@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 53@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 40@$2 45; Unbleached do. at $2 60; Lard Oil at $1 75@$1 90; Red Oil at 85c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1 40@$1 41 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues dull and heavy at 29c.@30c. for Crude; 46c.@47c. for Refined in bond, and 63c.@65c. for do. free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand, chiefly on speculation, the market, however, closing heavily. Sales since our last, 5,400 bbls., in lots, at $28 62½@$28 87½ for new Mess, closing at $28 62½ cash; $28 for small lots one year old Mess; $23@$23 50 for old Prime Mess; and $20 50 @$21 for new Prime ⅌ bbl. Sales were also made of 6,500 bbls. New Mess, March, April, May and June delivery, sellers' and buyers' options, part at $28 25@$29 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand at 11½c.@13c. for Shoulders, and 16½c.@18½c. for Hams; sales 245 pkgs. Bacon is quiet, including Cumberland Cut at 15c.@15½c.; Short Rib at 13⅞c.@16½c.; Long Ribbed, 15½c.@15¾c.; Long Clear at 15½c.@15¾c.; Short Clear at 16c.@17c.; Long Cut Hams at 15½c.@17c. ⅌ lb.; sales 200 boxes Cumberland Cut, March delivery, sellers' option, at 15c. ⅌ lb. Dressed Hogs are in less demand at 12¾c.@12¾c. for Western, and 13c.@13½c. for City, ⅌ lb. Lard is in good request and much firmer; sales 1,300 tcs. and bbls. at 16c.@18½c., and small lots at 18½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is very quiet at $16@$20 for New Plain Mess, and $20 [illegible] for New Extra do.; sales have been reported of 370 bbls. Tierce Beef and Beef Hams rule dull and nominal. Butter has been in good demand at 32c.@45c. for poor to prime, 45c.@50c. for fancy State, and 22c.@35c. for Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is in fair request at 16c.@22c. ⅌ lb.

BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ⅌ lb	45	@50
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ⅌ lb	40	@50
Half-firkin tubs, State—first quality, ⅌ lb	43	@45
Half-firkin tubs, State—second quality, ⅌ lb	40	@42
New-York State Dairies—firkins—extra, ⅌ lb	44	@45
N. Y. State Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ⅌ lb	40	@43
N. Y. State Dairies—Welch tubs—extra, ⅌ lb	40	@43
N. Y. S. Dairies—Welch tubs—good to fine, ⅌ lb	38	@40
Ordinary State—Welch tubs, ⅌ lb	33	@35
Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ⅌ lb	33	@38
Western Reserve—firkins—fair to good, ⅌ lb	32	@33
Michigan and Indiana—firkins—fair to good, ⅌ lb	25	@28
Ill. and Wisconsin—firkins—fair to good, ⅌ lb	25	@28
Common Western—firkins, ⅌ lb	22	@24
Canada Butter—good to fine, ⅌ lb	30	@33
Roll Butter—good to fine, ⅌ lb	30	@33
Roll Butter—extra in cloth, ⅌ lb	33	@35

CHEESE.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	21	@22
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	20	@20½
Farm Dairies—first quality	21	@22
Farm Dairies—second quality	18	@20
Farm Dairies—common	17	@18
Orange County—flat skimmed	16	@18

SUGARS—Have been lightly dealt in to-day at former rates. Sales since our last 410 hhds., including Cuba, &c., part at from 10½c.@12¼c., and 185 boxes Havana, at 12c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. We quote Fair to Good Grocer's at 12½c.@12¾c.; refining at 11⅜c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in limited demand at 14½c.@17½c. ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last, 45,000 lbs. at 15½c.@16½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 64,000 lbs. at 11½c.@12c. and 38,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@12c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been inactive at $2 20@$2 21 ⅌ gallon. Sales 150 bbls.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 600 boxes Bacon at 21s. by sailing vessel, and 25s. by steamer, ⅌ ton; 15,000 bushels Corn at 6½d. ⅌ bushel. For London, 100 tons Oil Cake at 20s. ⅌ ton. For Cork and orders, a bark, with corn, at 6s. 3d. ⅌ quarter.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Application for a Writ of Prohibition—The Fifth ever made in the Court and the First in Admiralty since 1798—Is the Obligation to pay Half-Pilotage under a State Statute a Maritime Contract or a Contract at all?

Chief Justice Chase presiding.

The United States vs. *Ogden Hoffman*.—This was an *ex parte* application made for a writ of prohibition, to be directed to the District Court of California, it appearing that that Court is proceeding as a Court of Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction upon a libel therein filed, upon a claim of one Raddish, as administrator, against the steamship *Pacific*, to enforce a claim for half pilotage under an act of the California Legislature, which provides, in one section, that "all vessels, their tackle, apparel and furniture, and the masters and owners thereof, shall be jointly and severally liable for pilotage fees, to be recovered in any Court of competent jurisdiction"; and in another, that "when a vessel is spoken, and the services of a pilot declined, one-half of the (prescribed) rates shall be paid."

The respondent excepted to the libel, on the ground that it did not set forth a case of which the Court, as a Court of Admiralty, had jurisdiction.

The Court below, per Justice Ogden, overruled the objection, holding that the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States over suits for pilotage on the high seas, and on coasters navigable from the sea as far as the tide ebbs and flows, has been expressly asserted by the Supreme Court, and has long been exercised by the District and Circuit Courts; that the service is strictly maritime, and falls within the well established principles on which the admiralty jurisdiction of United States consuls is grounded; that this jurisdiction is not impaired by the circumstance that Congress has not seen fit, by independent legislation, to establish a general system of pilotage throughout the United States, but has adopted the regulations framed by the various States for that purpose; that the fact that an offer is not accepted, does not change the character of the contract as to the claim for half pilotage accruing in consequence.

The application is made under the Judiciary Act of 1798, sec. 13 of which provides that the Supreme Court "shall have power to issue writs of prohibition to the District Courts when proceeding as Courts of Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction:" and is made in consequence of the amount involved not being sufficient ($2,000) to authorize an appeal."

The result of the motion depends upon the question whether the case in the District Court is one "of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction," within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States; and the only ground upon which such jurisdiction is placed, is that the statute imposing the liability for half pilotage creates a contract, and that this supposed contract is a maritime contract in the sense which gives such jurisdiction.

Counsel for the motion argues, substantially, as follows:

First—Is the obligation in question a contract? There was no actual assent on the part of the master or owners of the vessel to any act on the part of the pilot by which this claim accrued to him. There was no obligation on the part of the master to accept the pilot's services, The liability of the vessel rests solely upon the provisions of the statute and the acts of the pilot. A mere legal liability created by statute, may furnish the consideration or foundation of a contract, express or implied, but is not of itself a contract.

Second—But if it is a contract, is it a maritime contract?

It is not enough that such contract relates to the sea, or to a ship, or even to a particular voyage. This does not necessarily make it a maritime contract, in the sense which is the test of this jurisdiction. Abundant instances of such contracts, which are not maritime, will readily suggest themselves to the mind of the Court. But a case which will perhaps most forcibly illustrate the distinction, is a case where there was a contract with a seaman in respect of a projected voyage, that he should have wages, or, at the option of the employer not availing himself of his services, he should be paid a certain sum. It was held in this latter alternative of the contract, that it was not a maritime contract. (Bee's R., 199.)

There have been several cases before this Court respecting the validity of pilotage laws, and other regulations of commerce by the statutes of the several States. These are various in their provisions and legal effect, and may be of infinite variety, according to the varying policy and supposed exigencies of the particular locality.

The Pennsylvania statute was held by Mr. Justice Grier to impose a tax, and not to import a contract. (The Creole, 2, Wallace J, 516; see also Martin *vs.* Hilton, 9 Mete, 373. Attention is also called to the following cases in this court: Cooley *vs.* The Board of Wardens, 12 How., 311; the *St. Lawrence*, 1 Black, 522; the Pacific Mail Steamship Company *vs.* Jolliffe, 2 Wall, 450.)

Neither in these cases, nor in any other which has come before this Court, has the question of the Federal jurisdiction in respect to such obligations been determined; and it is now for the first time distinctly presented. It is believed that no Court, either State or Federal, has determined that the obligation to pay half pilotage, imposed by a State statute, is a maritime contract.

It is obvious that the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the Federal Courts cannot depend in any degree upon the will of the respective States. Although this Court, yielding to the pecu'iar geographical exigencies of the national commerce, has extended the admiralty jurisdiction to waters and places not theretofore supposed to be embraced by it, yet it is believed that in no instance has it intimated a disposition to qualify the nature or extend the subject matter of that jurisdiction.

James S. Carlisle for the motion.

(Upon a careful search for precedents in the office of the Court, only two causes have been found in which this writ issued, viz.: The United States *vs.* Peters, District Judge for Pennsylvania, in 1795; and The United States *vs.* The District Judge of the Virginia District, in 1796. There was another case in 1798, which appears to have abated. It appears from the minutes that in both of the first-mentioned cases, upon the filing of the suggestion and motion, argument was heard *ex parte* in support of the motion, and the writ thereupon issued. The former case is the only one reported, and is to be found in 3 Dallas, 121. There was another application for the writ in an equity case, two or three years since, which was denied.)

The Massachusetts Liquor Laws—An "Emotional" State—Certiorari to Bring up the Record.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts vs. *John McGuire*.—The facts in this case, and others hinged upon it, were stated in the TIMES of Friday, the 16th inst., when a motion was made to advance the cause on the calendar of the court, and to have a day set for the argument. The Court subsequently ordered that it be heard on Monday, the 19th.

Gen. Cushing now moved on behalf of the defendant:

First—That in consequence of a defect in the record, a *certiorari* be issued to the Supreme Court of the State of Massachusetts to bring into court the entire record below. He said that a rescript was issued from the Supreme Court to the Superior Court of the State which was not made a part of the record here, although from the papers before the Court its issuance was evident; that without that rescript the record was imperfect, and in consequence of the diminution, the *certiorari* became necessary; that the Court should not proceed in so important a matter without a complete record. It was also argued that the writ of error in the case did not give the Court jurisdiction, inasmuch as it was directed to the Superior Court instead of to the Supreme Court, where final judgment was had below. It was therefore suggested that in case the writ of *certiorari* was allowed, it be made returnable on the first day of the next term of the court, and that the case be then heard. But in case this motion was denied, he moved further:

Second—For leave to discontinue the writ of error, and that it be dismissed at the cost of the State of Massachusetts. It was submitted that it was impossible for the defendant (plaintiff in error) to be ready to argue the case on its merits this term, and that in consequence of the great importance of the questions involved, he ought not to be required to do so. The time prescribed by the rules of the Court was not sufficient to enable counsel to prepare briefs in such a case.

And in case this motion was denied, leave was asked, in the third place, to withdraw all appearance in the case here, and that McGuire be called, as provided in No. 10 of the general rules.

The Chief-Justice remarked that all these motions would be considered together, in their order.

In opposition to the motions, Mr. Reed, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, submitted that there was not such defect in or diminution of record as would at all affect the jurisdiction of the court or prejudice the merits of the case. On this point he made an argument of some length, and in conclusion urged that the interests of the State and of the Government required an early disposition of the case; that business in the State courts, as well as in the Federal courts, was impeded by the delay here; that there was nearly four thousand similar cases pending in Massachusetts, about one thousand of which had been called and ordered to abide the event of this case; that a great many of the same class of cases had been removed into the Circuit Court for that district, and thus they were a common obstacle in the way of the regular course of justice. For these reasons the case should be argued and disposed of at once.

Gen. Cushing replied that the State of Massachusetts had no higher or greater rights than John McGuire and thousands of others whom the State had arrested and sought to imprison because they were pursuing a legitimate business under license and authority from the United States. There was but one reason for this hot pressure—this indecent haste on the part of Massachusetts. She was laboring under another surge of that spirit of reformation and illumination that so often moves her, and was impelled onward by the violence of her emotions. She had just emerged from one great emotion (but what it was the General did not state) and was now seized with another; and this was the only reason that there was such an attempt made here to over-ride the Court in the desire to rush onward.

The Court will probably make an order in the case on Monday.

Caleb Cushing for the motions; Chester J. Reed, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, opposed.

Prize—Blockade De Facto and by Notification—Right of Foreign Vessels to Make Voyages of Inquiry.

The United States vs. *The Ship Cheshire*.—The ship *Cheshire*, laden with a cargo of 731 bags of coffee, 4,000 bags of salt, 1,000 boxes of tin plates, 60 bales of blankets, and sundry other articles of merchandise, was captured off Savannah bar, in the neighborhood of the Tybee Lights, by the United States steamer *Augusta*, Dec. 6, 1861, and taken into the port of New-York, and there libeled during the same month.

Subsequently, William and Joseph Battersby filed claims as sole owners of the ship and cargo, alleging that they were British subjects, trading and doing business at Manchester, England, under the firm name of William Battersby & Co.; that the ship was not lawful prize, but that she was seized for purposes of plunder by the captors; that before the war they, Battersby & Co., had had large business transactions with Savannah, and had an agency there; that at the time the ship sailed they were in constant expectation of the raising of the blockade, (in consequence of Mr. Seward's assurances that the war was to be a short one; that hostilities would be quelled within a specified number of days, &c.;) and that it was only intended to go sufficiently near the blockaded port to ascertain if the blockade still existed, and in case it did the intention was to make Nassau the port for which she cleared; that there was no intention to violate the blockade, and that the claimants were advised that neutrals had the right in time of war to make such voyages of inquiry, if made without any hostile intent.

The Court decreed condemnation, having arrived at the following conclusions:

First—That the vessel and cargo were enemy property, the pretence of neutral ownership being falsely made to conceal their real hostile character.

Second—That the real destination of ship and cargo was not the port of Nassau, as declared by the ship's papers, but the blockaded port of Savannah—the false destination to Nassau and the pretence of calling off Savannah for inquiry as to the continuance of the blockade having been assumed to enable the ship the more easily and securely to evade the blockade.

Third—But even if she approached the shore of Savannah, under instructions from her owners, with the avowed and *bona fide* purpose of inquiring if the blockade of that port yet existed, to the end that if it did not she might enter and discharge her cargo, and if it still existed she might make the port of Nassau; still she was good prize when captured, in consequence of her position at the time in respect to the blockade.

The claimants appealed to this Court, urging the following propositions.

First—It is a mistake to insist that a foreign vessel may not, in time of war, clear for one port and have instructions to go to another; for in the absence of a fraudulent motive, owners have a right so to instruct.

Second—Some knowledge of Savannah being a blockaded port having reached England, no British merchant would have chosen to risk his vessel or merchandise with clearance and bills of lading directly deliverable at that port. The owners of the *Cheshire* and her cargo made an honest clearance for a neutral port—Nassau; but inasmuch as this vessel had been in the Savannah trade, and her owners had had an agency there prior to the war, there was the neutral wish to seek Savannah for orders, if it could be done without violating the blockade.

Third—There is a marked distinction between a blockade *de facto* and a blockade by proclamation, and it should be kept constantly in view. The blockade of Savannah was a blockade *de facto*, and had existed but a short time, and foreign vessels had a right to inquire if it continued. At any rate, they are not to be seized absolutely and condemned, with their cargoes, for merely doing so.

Fourth—No rule of international law has been laid down by any European nation except Great Britain—either in connection with blockade by proclamation or blockade *de facto*, which allows an instant seizure and a following condemnation for going seasonably toward a blockaded port, with a view to ascertain whether its blockade continues; the rule being simply to warn. Even the rule in the Prize Courts of Great Britain is not to condemn under such circumstances. The cases which seem to have this color are where the voyage commenced with a wrong motive, and the place of departure and the place of blockade, were, comparatively, near to each other, or the vessel had intentionally worked herself into such proximity or situation as to carry conviction of intended breach of blockade; and even Great Britain takes the broad and liberal view of other European countries, where distance has to be considered.

The expressed views of the United States have been against any severe British doctrine, and they tally with the rules of general European nations. There are no published adjudications of the United States Supreme Court, sitting in prize, which encourage any part of such an extreme view; and the question whether a neutral vessel may go toward a port to ascertain whether it be still blockaded, and there stop, is an open one in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Fifth—The misconduct of the captors renders it fair to believe that the seizure arose from a desire to plunder. Master and mate and eleven seamen were forced from the ship and kept two days on bread and water; portions of the cargo were stolen from the ship by the captors' men, and the British flag was hauled down and torn in two and the flag of the United States run up in its place.

These acts tend to show a disposition to plunder rather than a desire to faithfully perform official duty.

The Government reply at great length, arguing in support of the conclusions arrived at in the Court below, and above given.

Charles Edwards, of New-York, for appellants; James Speed, Attorney-General, and Titian J. Coffey, for the Government.

Collision—Towing in Harbor.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Betts.

Alexander Cunningham et al. vs. *The Steam Tug Helen Brown*.—This was a libel for collision filed by the owners of the schooner *San Louis*. The collision occurred about seven or eight o'clock A. M., on the 7th of May, 1865, in the East River, between Fulton and Wall-street ferries. The schooner had anchored the evening before, close under the Brooklyn docks, waiting for a wind to pursue her voyage to Massachusetts. The next morning the wind being from the South, and very light, and the tide flood, she hoisted her sails and tripped her anchor and payed off into the river. While she was thus getting under way, the steamtug was discovered coming round from the North River, bound to Pier No. 45 East River, having in tow at the end of a line, some eighty fathoms long, a scow without any rudder or steering apparatus, and having no one on board but one laboring man. This scow was being towed at the rate of from six to nine miles an hour, and was brought in contact with the schooner, injuring her to the amount of about $400.

The libel alleged that the collision was caused by negligence on the part of the tug in not having proper lookout; in not slacking her speed; in towing at the end of a long hawser, and in not taking the proper course.

The answer denied all negligence on the part of the tug, and charged that the collision was caused by the schooner in not navigating properly, and in not paying off fast enough, and that she could have avoided the collision if she had got under way properly, had put her helm a starboard, and payed off her bows toward Brooklyn.

Held by the Court—That on the proofs the schooner took the justifiable and proper course of getting under way from her anchorage preceding the collision, and that the steamtug was apprized of her purpose, and knew that the scow she was towing was in a position to endanger the schooner after the steamer itself passed her.

That the steamer was aware that the schooner was embarrassed and delayed in getting her own sails in order upon the wind to command her motion, and she furnishes no proof that a lookout was kept on the steamer at the time, or effort made by her for the protection or relief of the schooner from the scow.

That the manner in which the steamer conducted the scow at the time of collision was not reasonable and safe. It exposed vessels navigating the East River at that state of weather and tide to unreasonable dangers and exposures, to be subject to the encounter of a vessel going from six to nine miles an hour, and under no other guidance or restraint than the casual check to be imparted by the rudder of a very small tugboat like this at the end of so long a line.

Decree for libelants, with a reference to ascertain damages.

For libelants, Mr. Haskett; for respondents, Mr. Stafford.

Collision—Stipulation.

Act of March 3, 1851.

Archibald M. Pentz et al. vs. *The Steamer Ariadne*.—This was a libel to recover damages for a collision which occurred on Dec. 13, 1865, about twelve miles from Barnegat, between the steamer and the brig *William Edwards*. The libelants, who were owners of the brig, brought the suit on behalf of themselves and on behalf of certain parties, in their libel named, who had cargo on board. The brig was lost by reason of the collision. Her value was alleged in the libel to be $40,000, the freight $3,500 and the cargo, owned by the persons named, $16,700, making the total amount claimed in the suit $60,200.

The steamer being arrested on process in the cause, her owner appeared in the action and made petition to the Court, stating that the value of the brig, freight and all her cargo was said to be $150,000, an amount greatly exceeding the value of the *Ariadne* and her freight, and that he was apprehensive that other claims, in behalf of other owners of cargo, might be brought in. On this petition he prayed for an appraisal of the steamer, and for an order that he might be declared entitled to the benefit of the Act of Congress of March 3, 1851.

Ordered by the Court, That the petitioner be declared entitled to the benefit of the said act of Congress, so that his liability for the damages occasioned by the collision be limited to the value of the steamer *Ariadne* and her freight.

That appraisers be appointed to fix such value, and that the vessel be discharged on the petitioner's giving a stipulation in such appraised value, which stipulation is hereby declared to be for the benefit of the libelants and of all others who may intervene and prove to be legally entitled to receive compensation for losses occasioned by such collision.

And further ordered that the owners of the brig and all owners of cargo or property on board, and all other persons who may be entitled to intervene and claim compensation against the owner of the *Ariadne*, are hereby declared to be bound by this order.

For libelants, Messrs. Man and Parsons; for claimant, Messrs. Owen, Gray and Owen.

The Martin Case—Discharge of the Prisoner—Habeas Corpus Certiorari.

In the Matter of Robert M. Martin, brought before the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, on Writ of Habeas Corpus, February, 1866.—Opinion.—SHIPMAN, J.—On the first of the present month a writ of *habeas corpus* was duly prayed for and allowed to bring the body of Robert M. Martin before this Court. As the petition for the writ alleged that the prisoner was detained in custody under a warrant of commitment issued by a United States Commissioner, a writ of *certiorari* was also granted by this Court to the Commissioner, directing him to send up the proceedings and evidence upon which such commitment was founded.

On the return of the writ of *habeas corpus*, the Marshal justified his detention of the prisoner by setting forth the order of the Commissioner, and also produced the body of the prisoner in Court.

On the coming in of the *certiorari*, no formal return was made to that writ, though the Commissioner was in Court, with his proceedings in the premises, ready to comply with such order as the Court should make thereon.

The District-Attorney of the United States appeared, and on their behalf moved to quash the *certiorari*, on the ground that the Commissioner possessed coordinate jurisdiction with this Court to commit, for the action of the Grand Jury, persons charged with crime, and that therefore this Court had no power to revise his action therein.

On a subsequent day this motion was fully argued by the District-Attorney and counsel for the prisoner, and it was insisted on behalf of the Government, first, that the Court had no power to grant the writ; and second, that if it had, it could lawfully operate only to bring up the formal record and files of the Commissioner in the case, and that the evidence taken before the Commissioner was no part of such records or files, and therefore not within reach of the writ. It is proper here to state that the motion to quash was finally treated by the District-Attorney as merely formal and the force of his learned argument was directed against the power of the Court, through the medium of a writ of *certiorari*, to bring before it the evidence upon which the commitment was made. The question, therefore, which I shall now consider, is, whether this Court has such power, and should exercise it in the present case.

The power of this Court to grant the writ of *habeas corpus* is not denied, and, therefore, need not now be dwelt upon. Neither shall I discuss at much length its power to grant the writ of *certiorari* as auxiliary to the former writs. The Courts of the United States being Courts of limited, though not of inferior jurisdiction, their powers must be sought for in the acts of Congress. The 14th section of the Judiciary Act (1 U. S. Stat. at Large, p. 81) provides, "That all the before-mentioned Courts of the United States shall have power to issue writs of *scire facias*, *habeas corpus*, and all other writs not specially provided for by statute, which may be necessary for the exercise of their respective jurisdictions, and agreeable to the principles and usages of law. And that either of the Justices of the Supreme Court, as well as the Judges of the District Courts, shall have the power to grant writs of *habeas corpus* for the purpose of an inquiry into the cause of commitment. *Provided*, That writs of *habeas corpus* shall in no case extend to prisoners in jail, unless where they are in custody under or by color of the authority of the United States, or are committed for trial before some Court of the same, or are necessary to be brought into Court to testify."

Under the authority conferred by this act the writ of *habeas corpus* has been repeatedly granted by the Courts of the United States, and by the judges thereof. And although the power to issue the writ of *certiorari* was not conferred by name, it was, no doubt, included under the general terms, "all other writs not specially provided for by statute, which may be necessary for the exercise of their respective jurisdictions and agreeable to the principles and usages of law." Accordingly the Supreme Court of the United States in Burford's case (3 Cranch, 447) and in the case of Bollmann & Swartwout (4 Cranch, 75) issued the writ of *certiorari*, as well as that of *habeas corpus*. These precedents would be quite sufficient to warrant this Court in the exercise of its power to issue the former writ, for jurisdiction in cases of *habeas corpus* is conferred upon the Supreme and Circuit Courts by the same words of the act, as well as the power to issue all other writs which may be necessary for the exercise of jurisdiction. The writ of *certiorari* has always been considered, in appropriate cases, as ancillary to that of *habeas corpus*, and has long been issued by the courts of England and this country, as a means of rendering their jurisdiction under the latter writ effective. As is stated in Bac. Abr. Hab. Cor. B. 3, "As the *certiorari* alone removes not the body, so the *habeas corpus* alone removes not the record itself, but only the prisoner, with the cause of his commitment; and, therefore, although upon the *habeas corpus*, and the return thereof, the Court can judge of the sufficiency or insufficiency of the return and commitment, and bail and discharge, or remand the prisoner, as the case appears on the return; yet they cannot, upon the bare return of the *habeas corpus*, give any judgment, or proceed upon the record of indictment, *order* or judgment, without the record itself be removed by *certiorari*." Numerous cases in the English, Federal and State Courts are found where *certiorari*, in connection with *habeas corpus*, has been issued. (Hammond *vs.* Howell, 1 Mod., 119; King *vs.* Marks, 1 East., 137; King *vs.* Taylor, 7 Dowl. and Ryl., 622; c ses from Cranch already cited; Edmonds, J., in People *vs.* Marten, Parker's Criminal Cases, 1, 187.) In the last case cited the power was given by the statute, but in language which plainly indicates that the act, in that particular, was declaratory of what the law was, rather than remedial.

The prisoner having been committed to await the action of the Grand Jury in this Court, I have no doubt that, upon principle, by the power conferred by the act of Congress, and upon the decided cases, this Court is fully authorized to issue the writ of *certiorari* in connection with the writ of *habeas corpus*.

The next question is, upon what proceeding of the committing magistrate is the *certiorari* to operate and remove into this Court? In determining this question, it is proper to notice in the outset the functions exercised by the Commissioner in committing a prisoner to await the action of the Grand Jury. In this respect he exercises the powers common to all ordinary committing magistrates. If he finds probable cause to hold the party for trial, he commits him; if not, he discharges him. In neither case is his action final, or a bar to further proceedings. If the prisoner is discharged, he may be again arrested, and on sufficient evidence, may be committed. If he is committed, he may apply to the Court to reduce his bail, or the prosecuting officer may apply to have it increased, or discharge him altogether. In none of these proceedings of the Commissioner are his orders in the nature of a final judgment of a Court of Record, and it is a common practice for Courts in England and in this country, to which a party is committed for trial, to revise just such orders as the Commissioner has made in the present case. This Court has repeatedly increased and diminished bail fixed by Commissioners, and its authority has never been questioned. Now, in order for this Court to intelligently exercise its undoubted authority over such matters, it *must* be able to go behind the mere formal order of commitment. In order to fix the amount of bail, it must be possessed of sufficient evidence as to what are the peculiarities of the offence committed; whether it is a merely technical breach of law, or one attended with circumstances of peculiar aggravation or atrocity. This Court not long since had, on the application of a former District-Attorney, occasion to inquire extensively into evidence for the purpose of fixing the bail of a swindler whose depredations on the Treasury had been enormous. Indeed, the thirty-third section of the Judiciary Act expressly requires the Court, in fixing bail in certain cases, to regard "the nature and circumstances of the offence, and of the *evidence* and the usages of law." Now, in order to pass upon the evidence, the Court must have the same before it. If not brought voluntarily into Court, the Court must have some power to compel its production. The witnesses are not always within its immediate reach, having given their testimony before the Commissioner, and gone to distant homes. In some cases they are abroad or on the high seas, and the prisoner stands committed on depositions sent home by Consuls residing in foreign ports. It is common practice for Courts in most places where the common law exists to bring before them the evidence produced before the committing magistrate, and upon which his commitment is founded, and where this evidence is reduced to writing in form of depositions, whether by the committing magistrate or by other competent authority, this is frequently done by *certiorari* in aid of *habeas corpus*. But in whatever manner this evidence is brought before the Court the latter is not concluded by the findings of the committing magistrate—2 Strange, 911 N.; King *vs.* Marks, 3 East. 157; Van Boren's Case, 9 Ad. & E., 676 N. S.; Ex parte Taylor, 5 Cowen, 39; The People *vs.* Martin, 1 Parker, Cr. C. p. 137. In the case of Bollman & Swartwout, 4 Cranch, Chief Justice Marshall remarked: "I understand the clear opinion of the Court to be (if I mistake, my brethren will correct me,) that it is unimportant whether the commitment be regular in point of form or not; for this Court, having gone into an examination of the evidence upon which the commitment was grounded, will proceed to do that which the Court below ought to have done."

Now, the only plausible doubt suggested in the present case is as to the Power of the Court to compel the production of the minutes of the evidence taken by the Commissioner. The law does not, in terms, require the Commissioner to reduce the testimony of witnesses to writing, although this is generally done by those magistrates in important cases. If this objection were to prevail, it would produce only embarrassment, for it often happens that the evidence upon which a commitment is founded consists in part of depositions taken abroad by Consuls, and in part of oral testimony taken before the Commissioner, and by him taken down in his minutes. The witnesses who thus testify sometimes leave for remote places, and, where they are officers of a ship, often depart on another voyage before the final trial; and it would be strange indeed, if, on an application to discharge or modify bail, the Court were to be deprived of the power to examine into the evidence thus informally taken, while it would be compelled, in the exercise of a solemn duty, to look into that contained in formal deposition. Under such an administration of justice the Government, as well as the accused, would often be deprived of material evidence, and the power of the Court to properly dispose of the case would be greatly impeded. In such a case the Court would certainly be justified in requiring the Commissioner to produce his minutes, and if he had failed to take them, or they had been lost or destroyed, to summon him, and examine him, under oath, touching the evidence upon which his commitment was founded. Indeed, this very course of proceeding has been reduced to a formal rule of practice by at least one Court of the United States of high intelligence and extensive jurisdiction. (Exparte Bennett, 2 Cr. C. C. R., p. 612.) It would be more satisfactory if the minutes of the Commissioner were always formally taken, and the testimony of the witness read over to him, and subscribed by his own hand; but the absence of this formality cannot be permitted to paralyze the arm of this Court and destroy its power to do justice to both the Government and the accused.

The importance of this power of the Court to look into the evidence, as far as it may be necessary, in order to decide whether it is proper or not to hold a prisoner in confinement, will be clearly seen on examining the condition of things if no such power existed. One of two results would follow: either the prisoner would be kept in confinement just as long as the prosecution might see fit to hold him, or the Court would be compelled to make a mere arbitrary order, limiting the time within which he should be indicted or discharged. It often happens that prisoners are brought into a district for trial long before the necessary evidence can be obtained for submission to the Grand Jury. This happens more frequently in the case of crimes committed on shipboard in remote parts of the world, but it may and does occur in other instances. In such cases the Court would not, unless compelled, arbitrarily limit the time within which an indictment should be found or the prisoner released. It would be all-important that the Court should look into the evidence upon which the prisoner was committed, that it might determine whether or not the circumstances surrounding the commission of the alleged crime were such as to warrant his further detention in the absence of an indictment. The extent of the delay justifiable would be different in different cases, depending upon evidence. To put an order upon the District-Attorney that he should have his indictment in court by a given day or the prisoner be discharged, without looking into the evidence, would be a blind exercise of power little meriting the term judicial. This the Court would be compelled to do, unless it had control over, and the power to examine into, the evidence, or else leave the prisoner virtually in the hands of the prosecutor and to such term of confinement as he might think proper. Of course no prisoner would be unreasonably detained under the official sanction of the distinguished and enlightened gentleman who now fills the office of prosecutor in this district. But this Court in the discharge of its duties can be no respecter of persons, nor decline any of the responsibilities imposed upon it by the Constitution and the laws.

It is its duty to see that every person committed to its custody, whether under or awaiting indictment, has a speedy, as well as public and impartial trial, and it should accomplish this great object in such a manner that the ends of public justice may be attained and the rights of every prisoner preserved and protected.

There is another important consideration, which it is proper to advert to. As this Court has the power to issue writs of *habeas corpus* for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of commitment (1. Stat. at Large, p. 81, sec. 14, Exparte Watkins, 3 Pet. S. C. R. 201,) it would be compelled, in the exercise of this power, where the warrant of commitment is irregular and void on its face, to discharge from arrest, unless it could go behind the warrant and examine into the evidence upon which it was founded. This, as I have already shown, would sometimes be impracticable, unless the Court could resort to the evidence upon which the Commissioners acted, and which might be within reach of the Court, on return of the *habeas corpus*, only through the Commissioner's minutes or his own testimony.

For these reasons the Commissioner who committed the prisoner in this case must answer the *certiorari* by producing the evidence taken before him. As this evidence was, I suppose, substantially reduced to writing by him on the hearing, it will be sufficient to produce his minutes thereof, and the affidavit upon which the original warrant of arrest issued. The warrant itself, and the order of commitment are already before the Court.

To avoid all misconception, it may be well to remark that the principles here laid down have no necessary relation to the powers conferred upon Commissioners under the laws touching the execution of the Extradition Treaties.

The return to the *certiorari* having been made in conformity to the above decision, and the question of the further detention or discharge of the prisoner having been heard, the Court proceeded to render the following opinion:

The evidence and proceedings upon which the prisoner, Robert M. Martin, was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury in this Court, have been carefully examined and considered by the Court. The question now to be determined is whether he should be remanded or discharged.

As the authorities are somewhat conflicting touching the degree of certainty with which the affidavit, warrant of arrest and commitment should specify the offence, I pass over their form in this case with the simple remark that they are extremely general, not to say vague and uncertain. One charge appears to be founded on the fourth section of the act of February 26, 1853, 10th vol. Stat. at Large, pp. 170, entitled an act to punish frauds against the United States. It alleges that the defendant, on the 1st day of November, 1864, within this district, "did knowingly attempt to destroy certain public records of the United States." What records is not stated. The other charge is that the prisoner "did knowingly and willfully engage in giving aid and comfort to the then existing rebellion against the authority of the United States, and against the laws thereof." This offence is also alleged to have been committed in this district. This charge is grounded on the second section of the act of July 17, 1862. (12 Stat. at Large, pp. 590.)

The warrant of arrest contains the same charges, and the order of commitment is indorsed on the warrant of arrest, and refers to the charges within the same. It also states that the Commissioner has examined into the offences charged, according to law, and commits the accused to the custody of the United States Marshal, to be by him held, in default of bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

By the decision of the Commissioner, rendered before the final commitment, he appears to have held that the charge of attempting to destroy public records of the United States was not made out, and that, therefore, the prisoner was entitled to his discharge, so far as that ground was concerned. It seems, however, that he was of opinion that the general charge of having given aid and comfort to the then existing rebellion was so far supported as to warrant the commitment of the prisoner.

It is only necessary, therefore, as I concur in the opinion of the Commissioner as to the charge of attempting to destroy public records, to consider the evidence touching the charge of giving aid and comfort to the rebellion. Upon this evidence I shall not go into detail or dwell at any length; but as the Commissioner informs me that the copy of it furnished me is substantially correct, I will direct the Clerk of this Court to append the same to and file it with this opinion.

An examination of this whole evidence taken on the hearing shows that the prisoner was in New-York about the time of an alleged attempt to burn the City, under suspicious circumstances, and the principal facts which are legal evidence at all are, first: That he went under an assumed name; and, second, was more or less in company with certain characters to whom suspicions had attached, and one of whom was subsequently executed by the military authorities as one of the incendiaries. I assume rather than decide that the second fact was admissible evidence against the prisoner. The intelligent Assistant District-Attorney clearly saw that these facts, as they then stood on the proofs, only raised a general suspicion that the prisoner was here for no good purpose, and in order to make out a case which would warrant the commitment of the accused, he offered evidence of certain declarations made by other parties, some or all of which were made in Canada, and none of them in the presence of the prisoner. The primary tendency of these declarations was to establish the charge in the affidavit and warrant of attempting to destroy public records by burning the City. These declarations were made after the attempt had been consummated, and so far as can be judged by the proofs, after the alleged conspiracy for that object had terminated. They were, therefore, inadmissible for that purpose, as the admissions of one alleged co-conspirator, made after the conspiracy had terminated and not in the presence of the one accused, are not evidence against the latter. The Commissioner appears to have taken this view of the law, and exonerates the prisoner from the alleged attempt to destroy public records by fire.

Now, the only feature of the evidence from which it can be in any manner inferred that the prisoner at any time within this district gave aid and comfort to the rebellion is that which was supposed to connect him with these fires. The destruction of the City by fire, involving the destruction of the public records of the United States, was the only mode of aiding the rebellion committed here of which the evidence gives the remotest suspicion. The Commissioner, as I have already stated, decided, and properly decided, that probable cause in support of this fact was not made out. The fact having failed, the inference failed also. It will, I presume, not be contended that the color of the defendant's carpet-bag, or that he had a small amount of gold, supplies any material evidence in the case.

Some testimony was taken tending to show that the prisoner had been an officer in the rebel army. This was obtained from Gen. Whittaker, one of the counsel for the prisoner on this very hearing, by putting him upon the stand as a witness for the prosecution. After the declaration of this witness that he had no personal knowledge about the prisoner during the rebellion, except what he had learned from him in his capacity as counsel, the Commissioner should not have permitted the examination to be further pressed. I need not cite authorities or adduce reasons in support of the inviolability of communications which pass between counsel and client. The highest considerations known to the law guard this relation with jealous solicitude. But even if the personal knowledge of Gen. Whittaker were admissible, the *reputation* of the prisoner as a rebel, upon which he was questioned, was wholly inadmissible. And if we assume that it was legally proved on the hearing that he had been in the rebel army, this would not tend to show that he had committed a crime in this district, unless the fact was in some manner connected with an unlawful act done here. As I have already remarked, the only act done here to which the evidence relates is that of the alleged attempt to burn the City, and of this the Commissioner found no proof which would warrant him in deciding that probable cause had been made out. It follows from these views that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant the commitment of the prisoner for trial in this district. He must, therefore, be discharged from custody under this warrant or order of commitment, and a proper order will be settled and entered to that effect.

For the prisoner, Mr. Larocque; for the United States, Mr. Dickinson.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION....MONDAY, Feb. 19, 1866.

Present—John Brice, Esq., President, in the chair; Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Reilly, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, Jr., O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis.

The minutes of February twelve were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman McGinnis—

Petition of the Hebrew Benevolent Society and Orphan Asylum for donation.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By the President—

Petition of Thomas McSorley to be reimbursed for certain lands taken for public purposes.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By the same—

Petition of the New-York Blind Institution for relief.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman McGinnis—

Remonstrance of citizens against changing the terminus of the Astoria Ferry from Eighty-sixth to Ninety-second-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Ferries.

By the same—

Petition of the Yorkville Presbyterian Church, for a donation to pay assessment and taxes on their property of the Church.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Flynn—

Petition of owners of property to widen Laurens-street, from Canal to Amity-street, and to extend the said Laurens-street to Fourth-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to W. D. Davis, of number two hundred and thirty-six Eighth-avenue, to place a sign in front of his premises, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Samuel D. Wilson & Co. to exhibit goods in front of their premises, number six hundred and seventeen Eighth-avenue, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Moore—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Mrs. F. H. Brayden to keep a fruit-stand in Vesey-street, near the corner of Greenwich-street, the consent of the occupant of the premises having been given to her for that purpose, the permission hereby granted to continue only until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Coman—

AN ORDINANCE

TO AMEND SECTION THIRTY-THREE OF ARTICLE TWO CHAPTER TWO OF THE REVISED ORDINANCES OF ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE, AS AMENDED BY ORDINANCE OF SEPTEMBER TWENTY-SIX, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE, AND DECEMBER THIRTY-ONE, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOUR.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1.—Section thirty-three, article two, chapter two of the revised ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, is hereby amended by inserting after the words "assistant clerks" in the first line of said section, the words "and one general clerk," and after the word "clerks," in the fourth line of said section, the words "and general clerks," by striking out the word "and" in the third line of said section, and by inserting at the end of said section, the words "the general clerk shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, payable monthly," so that said section when so amended shall read as follows: Section thirty-three—There shall be five assistant clerks "and one general clerk" in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, to be denominated respectively the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and general clerks," who shall perform such duties as shall be assigned to them by the Clerk, and under his direction. The first clerk shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars; the second clerk shall receive one thousand five hundred dollars; the third clerk shall receive one thousand five hundred dollars; the fourth clerk shall receive one thousand two hundred dollars; the fifth clerk shall receive one thousand five hundred dollars;" the general clerk shall receive an annual salary of one thousand five hundred dollars, payable monthly.

SEC. 2.—All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent or conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3.—This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By the President—

Whereas, The pier at the foot of Thirtieth-street, North River, has been seriously damaged by the ice which has been driven against it by the tide, so much so as to render it inaccessible, a large portion of the outer end having been carried away, and the whole structure injured to such a degree as to preclude its use or occupation for business purposes, be it therefore

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed immediately to take the necessary measure to have the said pier rebuilt or repaired.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman Moore—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Frederick C. Linde to receive and deliver goods in front of his place of business, numbers seventy-four, seventy-six and seventy-eight Greenwich-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That David Levey be and he is hereby appointed Commissioner in and for the City of New-York in place of James Casey, who failed to qualify.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Theodore Forsters to erect an awning in front of his place of business, number four hundred and ninety-one Sixth-avenue, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the southeast corner of Thirty-second-street and Tenth-avenue be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McGinnis—

Resolved, That the sidewalks in Seventieth-street be flagged where necessary, and the curb and gutter stones so set and reset, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman McGinnis—

Resolved, That the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company be and the same are hereby required and directed to construct a new bridge across the Fourth-avenue at Seventy-first street; said bridge to be built to the full width of the street, with the space on each side to the width of the sidewalk, protected by a hand-rail from the carriage-way over the said bridge; the work to commence immediately and to be prosecuted to completion without any unnecessary delay.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Arthur Gentil, of number seven hundred and thirty-three Broadway, to place a show-case in front of his premises, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ely—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Otto H. Cook to erect an awning in front of his place of business, number seventy-four Columbia-street; said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McGinnis—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board are hereby directed to construct a culvert under or parallel with the sewer now in progress in Seventy-fourth-street, west of Second-avenue, for the purpose of draining the lots north of Seventy-fourth-street and west of Second-avenue; said work to be done without contract.

Referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Ely—

Resolved, That the streets running east and west north of Ninth-street and south of Forty-second-street, be renumbered not where already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Varnum—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mr. Magrath to place a bay window in front of his premises, number seventy-four Irving-place, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Loew—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John C. Bonning to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number one hundred and thirty-seven Essex-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Varnum—

Resolved, That the Mechanics' Blind Association be requested to report to this Board the amount of money received by said Association (since its organization) from the Legislature, from the Common Council, and from all other sources, and how the same has been expended, stating the number of persons aided thereby each year, and the amount in the aggregate paid to them; the amount of property now held by said Association, real and personal, and whether any account of its operations has ever been rendered to any public body, officer or court; also, what legislation, if any, has been had or applied for in relation to said Association; also, the names of the Managers, Directors or Trustees, specifying such as have acted in that capacity and those who have never attended the meetings, and whether notice of the meetings has in all cases been sent to the Managers, Directors or Trustees; the report hereby called for to be verified under the oath of the officers, and to be communicated with all convenient speed.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Loew—

Whereas, In consequence of the increased passage of vehicles over a large portion of Broadway, such thoroughfare has become so completely overcrowded that it is impossible at certain times of the day to pass from one sidewalk of the street to the other without imminent danger and peril of life and limb; and

Whereas, The necessities of the people demand that some safe and convenient method of transit should be devised for the public use; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the subject of bridging Broadway at proper distances with substantial aerial iron structures be referred to a Committee of five of this Board, with instructions to report at the earliest practicable moment the most secure and advisable system to be adopted for that purpose.

Alderman Norton moved its reference to the Committee on Streets.

Which was lost by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn—3.

Negative—Aldermen Coman, Gedney, Ely, Brice, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—10.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, Coman, Flynn, Gedney, Ely, Brice, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—12.

Negative—Alderman Norton—1.

By Alderman Varnum—

Resolved, That the petition of the Queens County Ferry Company for reimbursement of amount paid by them for repairs of dock at foot of Eighty-sixth-street, East River, be taken from the files, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That two gaslights be placed in front of the chapel of the Holy Trinity in Eighty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Reilly—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid on Second-avenue, at the intersection of Ninth-street, on a line with the sidewalk as extended, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Coman—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to place the names of John Shelley, number twenty-nine Oak-street, and Dennis Sullivan, number fifty-one Park-street, on the list of blind persons entitled to the sum of fifty dollars.

Which was referred to the Comittee on Finance.

By Alderman Shannon—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to place the name of John H. Mitler, number eighty-nine Suffolk-street, on the list of blind persons entitled to the sum of fifty dollars.

Which was referred to the Alderman of the District.

By Alderman McGinnis—

An ordinance to amend Section thirty-seven of Chapter forty of Article four of the revised ordinance of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, relating to hackney-coaches and cabs.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Section thirty-seven of Chapter forty of Article four of the Revised Ordinance of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, is hereby amended by adding after the word respectively, in the last line of said section, the words, "The provisions of this section shall not apply to the owners or drivers of such vehicles who may solicit passengers in front of or upon their own premises."

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Varnum—

Resolved, That Twenty-second-street, between Broadway and Fifth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, said work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Varnum moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the consideration of all applications from blind persons for donations, and that they

be referred to the Comptroller, in accordance with a resolution or ordinance recently passed on that subject.
Which was carried.
Subsequently Alderman Varnum moved a reconsideration of the above vote.
Which was carried.
He then moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of such applications, and that the several papers be referred to the Aldermen respectively who presented them in this Board.
Which was carried.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner transmitting apportionment of assessment for building a sewer in Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets.
Which was received and ordered on file.
A communication was received from the Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.
Which was received and ordered on file.
A communication was received from the Fire Marshall transmitting his semi-annual report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.
Which was received and ordered on file.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Finance presented a report to pay Patrick Coughlan for constructing a well and pump at Fort Washington, for the use of the residents in that vicinity.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Finance presented a report making a donation to the Mendelssohn Benevolent Society sufficient to pay an assessment.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave Charles-street, from Hudson-street to Greenwich-avenue, with Belgian pavement.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of laying crosswalks opposite numbers five and seven New-street and number eleven Broad-street.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of laying crosswalks in West-street, opposite number fifty-seven.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of reflagging Eighty-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of flagging Lawrence-street from the junction of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth to the junction of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of opening Seventy-second-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of flagging and reflagging sidewalks in Forty-fifth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of laying crosswalks at each of the intersections of Lawrence-street with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Tenth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of flagging One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Eighth avenue.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Third to Fourth avenue.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of laying crosswalks at each intersection of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street with Tenth-avenue, Broadway, Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of flagging sidewalks in Eighth-avenue, from Fortieth to Fifty-fourth-street.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of resetting curb and gutter stone, and flagging the west side of Third-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-seventh streets.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of flagging Eighth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of opening Seventy-third-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of resetting curb and gutter stones and flagging Ninety-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of flagging sidewalks south side of Fifty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of paving Fifty-seventh-street, from First to Second avenue, with Belgian pavement.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging Nineteenth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.
Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Norton moved to discharge the Committee on Streets from the further consideration of a resolution to permit Mrs. O'Keefe to keep a stand on the corner of Nassau and Liberty streets.
Which was carried.
The paper was then adopted.
Alderman Masterson moved to discharge the Committee on Streets from the further consideration of a resolution from the Board of Councilmen to renumber the Eleventh-avenue.
Which was carried.
The paper was then concurred in.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Thomas L. Conroy to retain a sign in front of his premises, number five hundred and one Pearl-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to J. W. Deering & Company to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, numbers three hundred and ninety and three hundred and ninety-three Greenwich-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Van Dehrson & Kahn to exhibit sign in front of their place of business, number one hundred and four Monroe-street, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Messrs. Lester and Whitman to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, numbers two hundred and seventy-nine, two hundred and eighty-one, and two hundred and eighty-three Broadway, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Alderman Moore moved its reference to the Committee on Streets.
Which was laid over.
Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Varnum, O'Brien—4.
Negative—Aldermen Coman, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Masterson, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—11.
The resolution was then concurred in.
Resolved, That Nicholas H. Moore be hereby granted permission to erect two signs in front of his fruit-store, number eight hundred and forty-two Third-avenue, the same to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.
Resolved, That the name of Matthew Mulvein, residing at Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, be added to the list of blind persons who are to receive a donation of fifty dollars from the Comptroller.
(By Board of Councilmen January twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, referred to the Comptroller with power.)
Which was referred to the Alderman of the District.
Resolved, That permission be granted to Roderick Hogan to place a stand, to be used as a sign, in front of his premises, number three hundred and seventy-four Bowery, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council, and not to interfere with the public travel.
Which was concurred in.
Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Charles Law to retain a sign in front of his premises, number one hundred and two Elm-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council only.
Which was concurred in.
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Messrs. Clough and Feaster to receive and deliver goods in front of the premises, number one hundred and ninety-five West-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James Sterin to retain a sign in front of his premises, number one hundred and eighty Mott-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.
Resolved, That the name of Bridget Williams, residing at number one hundred and thirty-nine East Eleventh-street, be placed upon the list of blind persons who are to receive a donation of fifty dollars.
(By Board of Councilmen, February one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, referred to the Comptroller with power.)
Which was referred to the Alderman of the District.
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to William G. Hotaling to place a sign in front of his premises, number twenty-five Jefferson-street, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.
Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to William F. Turner to exhibit a sign along the end of awning across the sidewalk in front of his premises, number four hundred and thirty-five Sixth-avenue, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Dennis Doyle to erect a sign in front of his premises, number four hundred and ninety-one Pearl-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Messrs. Keenan Brothers and Company to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number twenty-three Beekman-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Thomas Sutler to keep a stand on the northeast corner of Washington and Vesey streets, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.
Resolution requesting the Clerk of the Common Council to return to the Board of Councilmen a resolution creating the office of Inspector of City Railroads.
Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward Van Ranst, for the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars, for furnishing coaches to the Common Council of St. Louis and Chicago, the same to be charged to the account of City Contingencies.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Alderman Moore, Coman, Flynn, Gedney, Ely, Reilly, The President, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—13.
Negative—Aldermen Norton, Shannon—2.
Report of the Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution as follows:
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed, on behalf of the Corporation of the City of New-York, to procure a new stand of regimental colors for the Ninth Regiment New-York State National Guard, to replace the colors now belonging to said regiment, which have been worn out by the protracted services of this gallant regiment while serving in the army of the Union, and that the sum of eight hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated therefor, the amount to be charged to the account of "City Contingencies."
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Reilly, The President, Loew, Masterson, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—14.
Negative—Alderman Varnum—1.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution as follows:
Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones be set and reset where necessary, in Vestry-street, between Hudson and Greenwich streets, on a line to conform with the recent widening of a portion of said street, and that the sidewalks be flagged full width where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted:
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Reilly, The President, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—15.
Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south side of Thirty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues, and adjoining the Church of St. Gabriel, on the west, toward the Second-avenue, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Reilly, The President, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—15.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Loew moved that when the Board adjourn, it do adjourn to meet on Thursday next, twenty-second instant, at two o'clock P. M.
Alderman Shannon, as an amendment, moved that Monday next, at the same hour, be the time fixed for the next meeting of the Board.
Which was accepted by Alderman Loew.
Whereupon Alderman Norton renewed the motion to make Thursday next the next meeting day of the Board.
The President put the question on the motion of Alderman Shannon, accepted by Alderman Loew.
Which was lost.
The motion of Alderman Norton was then put and carried.
Subsequently Alderman Norton moved a reconsideration of the above vote.
Which was carried.
Whereupon Alderman Loew moved that Monday next, at two o'clock P. M., be appointed as the time for the next meeting of the Board.
Alderman Flynn, as an amendment, moved that Wednesday next, twenty-first instant, at two o'clock P. M., be the time fixed for the next meeting.
Which was carried.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution as follows:
Resolved, That South-street, from Market-slip to Corlaers-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Reilly, The President, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—15.
Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution as follows:
Resolved, That Thirteenth-street, from University-place to First-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Reilly, The President, Loew, Masterson, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—14.
Negative—Alderman Varnum—1.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Shannon moved that the Board do now adjourn.
Which was lost.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Resolved, That West Twenty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Ninth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under such direction as shall be given by the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted, one-half of the expense thereof to be borne by the property-owners, and the remaining half by the City.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Reilly, The President, Loew, Masterson, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—14.
Negative—Alderman Varnum—1.
Resolved, That the vacant lots on the northerly side of Thirty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues, and the Parochial School of St. Gabriel's Church on the west, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Reilly, The President, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhies.
Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benjamin F. Winthrop, President of the Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, for the sum of three hundred and forty dollars, as a donation, and in order to enable the Managers of the said Institute to redeem from sale for unpaid taxes of eighteen hundred and fifty-six, certain property belonging to the said Institute, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriation for "Donations."
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Reilly, The President, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhies—15.
Resolved, That One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Reilly, The President, Aldermen Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—15.
The President here announced as the Special Committee on Bridging Broadway—Aldermen Loew, McGinnis, Norton, Moore and Gedney.

REMONSTRANCE.

By the President—
Remonstrance of persons doing business on Fulton and Nassau streets, in relation to interruption of travel by reason of steam escaping from the sewer corner of said streets.
Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Flynn moved to suspend the present order of business in order to take up for consideration papers from the Board of Councilmen.
Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution to fix compensation of sweepers in the public markets.
Which was laid over.
On motion, the Board then adjourned; and the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until next Wednesday, the twenty-first instant, at two o'clock P. M.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, a first-class furnished house, in a desirable location, by a responsible party, who will take the best care of the property. This affords an excellent opportunity for families about visiting Europe. A fancy rent will not be paid. Address, with particulars of location, rent, &c., S. R. J., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A RESIDENCE IN OR NEAR Brooklyn or Elizabeth, in exchange for part cash and first-class farm one and three-quarter hours from New-York by railroad, in New-Jersey, or good Western property. Inquire of SMITH BROTHERS, No. 139 Broadway.

THE OWNER OF A FURNISHED HOUSE in a first-class neighborhood, about going to Europe, can find a tenant without children to occupy it during his absence at a fair rent, by addressing B., Post-office Box 6,712, for a few days. No. 1 reference.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED TO rent within a short distance of this city, and on the line of a railroad. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, FROM the 1st of June, at Northampton, Mass. Address J. R., Box No. 346 New-York Post-office, giving price and number of rooms.

WANTED—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, A plot of ground containing about half an acre, suitable for a suburban residence; river view preferred. Address Box 4,379 Post-office, giving location and terms.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, from the 15th of March next, two rooms adjoining, well furnished, with full board, in a private family; location between 23d and 40th sts.; references exchanged. Address S., Box 2,016 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR Brooklyn, in a private family, for a gentleman and three children aged 6, 11 and 14 years. Address HOME, Box No. 5,048 New-York Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.

NEW BOOK—NOW READY.
GET THE BEST—FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES.
The great campaigns of GRANT and SHERMAN, by the popular historian, J. T. HEADLEY.
COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME—ILLUSTRATED.
The most attractive work on the war. Extra inducements offered. Send stamp for terms. Address
E. B. TREAT & CO.,
No. 130 Grand-st., New-York.

DRAINAGE AND LANDSCAPE.

We make surveys, plans and estimates for the drainage and improvement of farms, country seats, parks, cemeteries, &c.; also, take charge of and superintend the work in all its branches. CHICKERING & CO.,
Drainage, Landscape and Civil Engineers,
No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

$1,500 PER YEAR.—WE WANT AGENTS everywhere to sell our improved $20 sewing-machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The only machines sold in United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder.* All other cheap machines are *infringements.* Circulars *free.* Address or call upon SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED—By a first-class Company, offering great advantages to the assured; energetic and reliable local agents and solicitors for the City of New-York and vicinity; to agents familiar with the business, and who can show a good record, the most liberal encouragement will be given. Address, with references, LIFE CO., Box 6,767, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SCOTCH, AMERICAN, OR ENGLISH Protestant woman as seamstress and to take charge of children, where they will find a good home. None but a first-class person with first-class city references need apply. Apply between 10 and 12 A. M. at No. 7 East 30th-st.

WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, A LADY OF experience, education and refinement, to take the charge of a gentleman's household and be companionable to an invalid lady; family is very small; best of references required. Address Box No. 1,128 Post-office, with reference.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN GARdener, who thoroughly understands the care of greenhouses, graperies, &c., &c. None but a first-class, thorough and practical gardener and florist need apply. Liberal wages paid and a house to live in furnished. Address R. S., Box 1,760 Post-office.

WANTED—AN ORNAMENTAL JAPANNER; one who has worked on sewing-machines, and is quick at scrolling, &c.; good wages and steady employment. Address W. R. BENNETT, No. 34 Water-st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A GOOD TRAVELING SALESMAN, for hosiery, gloves, notions, &c., in a jobbing-house. Also, a salesman acquainted with wholesale dealers in hosiery. Address, stating references and salary expected, Box No. 1915 Post-Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOman as cook; one who can bring good City references. Apply at No. 2 West 34th-st., between 10 A. M. and 12 M.

WANTED—TWENTY FIRST-CLASS WAITERS for a club house and cafe; applicants must speak the French language fluently. Apply, for two days, at Intelligence office, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—THIS DAY, FIRST-CLASS COOKS, chambermaids, waitresses and laundresses. Apply, with good City references, at Mrs. SANDERS', No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—IN AN AUCTION AND COMMISSION house, an active young man, a good penman and quick at figures, who resides with his parents; City references required. Address Box No. 2,350 Post-office.

WANTED—A SCOTCH OR SWISS WOMAN AS seamstress; also a laundress; references required. Call at No. 8 East 40th-st., from 9 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—A WAITRESS; GOOD CITY REFerences required. Call at No. 5 East 27th-st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE LAUNDRESS FOR a private family. Apply at No. 36 Bond-st. before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN. TO good active men liberal terms offered. Inquire of B. T. YOUNG, No. 90 East Houston-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman in a private family as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing; would have no objection to travel with a family going to Europe; best of City reference if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH widow woman a situation to take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer. Address or call at No. 347 West 26th-st., for two days, Mrs. DONNELSON. Good references.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation as laundress in a private family; can produce excellent reference from her last place; also a young girl to take care of children; age 16 or 17 years. Call for two days at No. 835 3d-av., 55th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT seamstress; is capable of instructing children, and would willingly employ some of her leisure time in the nursery; has the best City references. Address or call at No. 59 East Houston-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family, to do chamberwork and waiting; would assist with the washing if required; has the best of City reference for honesty, &c. Call for two days at 111 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to take care of one or two grown children; is a good seamstress; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 323 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT waitress; thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 84 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse and seamstress; would like to travel; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 122 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant girl to do light chamberwork. Apply to Mrs. ANDERSON, No. 180 6th-st., between Avenue D and Lewis-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid in a private family; would assist with children; City reference. Can be seen at No. 280 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL A situation as waitress, or to do light chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 109 East 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A Protestant woman; willing to assist with the washing; good City reference. Call at No. 164 East 11th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best of reference. Call at No. 281 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WELSH WOman, to cook, wash and iron in a small private family. Call at No. 11 Prince-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble German girl as chambermaid and seamstress. Apply at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A REspectable Scotch woman. Call at 89 West 18th-st.

A YOUNG PREPOSSESSING WIDOW, aged 26, desires to meet a gentleman in need of her services to superintend his household. Call on Madame DE CORA, No. 363 6th-av.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 FOURTH-AV. —Wanted, situations for a large number of first-class servants of all nations; nurses, waitresses, seamstresses, laundresses, housework, young girls; also, porters, waiters, coachmen, farmers, &c.

DOMESTICS, SERVANTS, HELP, &c., advertising for situations, places, homes, &c., in the DAILY TRIBUNE, are charged only 25 cents.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN practical farmer, of long experience, to take the entire care and management of a farm; he possesses a thorough practical knowledge of the business in all its branches, and can give entire satisfaction to any one who may desire the services of a first-class man. Address PRACTICAL FARMER, for one week, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a young man, that can hire either as single or married; understands the care of a vegetable garden, greenhouse, graperies, grape arbors, flower-beds, &c., with the laying out of grounds. Any gentleman needing his services will address GARDENER, No. 392 East Houston-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man, of good appearance and light weight; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and can bring the best of references; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address M. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN A situation as gardener and farmer; can take the management of hot and cold graperies and greenhouse; best of reference given from his last employers, both merchants of this City. Call or address J. C., No. 3 John-st., Young and Elliott.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as coachman, or would take charge of a vegetable garden; understands both; can be highly recommended; has a wife and one child. Address J. M., Box No. 218 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man of no family; he understands the care and management of flowers, green-house, grapery, fruit trees, vegetables, &c.; has the best of references. Address P. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AS GARDENER, A SITUATION BY a single, middle-aged man of long practical experience in all the various branches of his business. Will be disengaged on the 15th of March. Address J., Morrisana Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man; he is a good business man—a bookkeeper; is competent to take charge of any ordinary manufactory, and is sober, industrious and willing; first-class references. Address V. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as gardener or to take charge of a farm; thoroughly understands his business; best of reference can be given. Address T. H., No. 347 East 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man without incumbrance; thoroughly understands gardening in all its various branches; has the best City references from his former and present employers. Address C. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a sober, steady man; is a good groom, and understands the care of horses and carriages; has the best of reference. Address E. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN lately from England, as clerk, bar-tender or porter; a good writer, smart and correct at figures; understands gardening. Can be seen at No. 106 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second flight.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman and groom, middle-age, married, without incumbrance, a permanent situation; no objection to the country; City reference unexceptionable. Address THOMPSON, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who is not afraid of work, in a wholesale or retail grocery to learn the business. Address J. M. G., No. 34 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHLY competent single man, English, as coachman, &c., or kitchen gardener, &c. First-class references given. Call on or address S. TYRRELL, No. 63 New Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN who thoroughly understands the business; has the best City reference. Call or address J. C., No. 406 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; the best of City reference from his last employer. Call at No. 744 Broadway, in the harness-store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN A SITUation as gardener; understands his business in all its branches. Can be seen at Henderson & Fleming's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st., for two days. WM. Q.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN of steady habits a situation as coachman and gardener; perfectly understands his business; has good reference. Address S. L., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman or gardener; understands both and is willing to make himself useful; with good reference. Address P. F., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a single man; he understands the business in its various branches; can come well recommended. Address F. F. P., at Mr. Bridgman's, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN AS farmer and gardener; a married man with a small family; can give good reference. Address C. S., at seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Scotchman with a small family, who understands gardening in all its branches. Call or address M. T., at Henderson & Fleming's, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCHman, as farmer and gardener; is a married man; can give good reference. Address G. T., at Joseph Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A German married man, as first-class gardener; wife can take care of milk and poultry. Inquire of FLEMING & HENDERSON, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man without family; is first-class in all the departments. Apply to J. M. Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John-st., for R., where all information will be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as farmer and gardener; can take the management of hot and cold graperies, and hot and greenhouse plants. Address J. C., at seed-store No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A Protestant single young man; good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Agency, No. 126 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER or general clerk by a young man who is a good judge of money, and is well posted in general business matters. Address L. C., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER; UNderstands his business well and can give the best of references from his last employer. Address J. H., Flushing, L. I.

WANTED—A POSITION ON THE STAFF OF some newspaper, by a young man who has had some experience. Address SCRIPTOR, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT single man as gardener. Good reference. Address M. W., No. 876 Broadway, seed-store.

A MAN FIFTY YEARS OF AGE WOULD like a responsible position, where a small capital, a general knowledge of business and active service would secure a reasonable compensation. Address Box No. 4,025 New-York Post-office.

CARPENTER WORK WANTED—IN EXchange for a piano-forte. Address PIANO, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

PERSONAL.

MISSING—WILLIAM C. HUTCHINGS, Printer, left No. 76 Christopher-st., New-York, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 6, with the intention of taking the 8 P. M. train for Hartford, Conn., since which time he has not been heard from. He is about 26 years of age, spare build, about 5 feet 8 inches high, brown, curly hair, sharp features, with small moustache and imperial; had on a silk sugar-loaf hat, chinchilla overcoat, dark mixed business coat, claret or brown mixed pants and vest, boots, and black silk necktie; when last seen had with him a black leather satchel and two parcels. Any information concerning him may be sent to JAS. G. BATTERSON, Hartford, Conn. Country papers will please copy.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—223 ACRES OF LAND SITUATED in Raritan Valley, N. J., on the line of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, 1½ hours' ride from New-York City; dwelling-house nearly new, farm and tenant houses, with necessary outbuildings, all in good repair. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.
On Dey-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st., a five-story brown-stone store.
ALSO,
On Vesey-st., five-story brick store.
ALSO,
On Washington-st., five-story brick store.
ALSO,
An elegant house on 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; or TO LET furnished or unfurnished.
ALSO,
A block of lots on 10th-av., near 106th-st.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.
Several fine plots of ground for sale at fair prices.
One corner, nearly 100 feet square, near Grace Church, on the west side.
One corner, near Fifth-Avenue Hotel, over 100 feet square.
Three corners, near 32d-st., over 75x100 feet each.
Splendid front on west side of, below Central Park.
Also other desirable lots for sale or to lease, offered only by ALVAH BEEBE,
No. 117 Nassau-st., Office Nos. 28 and 29.

FOR SALE AT BEVERLY, MASS.—"THE Old Burley Estate."—The house of brick, three stories, containing two large parlors, dining-room, two kitchens, nine sleeping rooms, with furnace and gas; a large two-story shed and outbuildings attached, with well and cistern under cover; stable and carriage-house lately fitted up in good style; about 2½ acres of land in high cultivation, well stocked with choice fruit, pears, apples, grapes, strawberries, &c., in bearing.
Beverly is upon the sea-shore, just beyond Nahant, an hour's ride by rail from Boston, noted for its healthy position, fine fishing, rides and sea views; is much sought as a summer resort by the Bostonians; the house is in good repair, partially furnished ready to occupy; price $12,000. J. M. LOVETT,
No. 29 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT ELIZABETH, N. J., FOR SALE.—The house is beautifully situated on the main street, (Broad,) about ten minutes walk from depot, forty-five minutes from the City by two routes. The ground, 90x280 feet, is well supplied with a great variety of fruit and shade trees. House contains 15 rooms, gas, furnace, water, &c. Price, $12,500. An additional lot of 60x280 feet adjoining, with stable, can be had if desired. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of WM. M. DAY, No. 19 Park-place, between 10 and 3 o'clock, or on the premises, Broad-street, corner of South, Elizabeth.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A BROWNstone and mastic detached residence, No. 300 Washington-av., between Gates and Greene. House 33x35 feet with extension 18x17, in complete order, and with all the modern improvements; two parlors, dining and reception room, and kitchen on first, five bedrooms, bathroom, &c., on second, and four bedrooms on third floor; stable, coach-house, and poultry yard fronting on Hamilton-st. Ground 75 feet on Washington-av., by 223 feet to Hamilton-st. Garden tastefully laid out and filled with choice fruit trees. Price, $21,000. Furniture at a valuation if desired. Apply to BURGESS & GODDARD, No. 78 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF DAVID ANDERSON, Esq., commanding a view of the Sound for 60 miles, and beautiful intervening landscape, with 40 acres of finely improved land; the house and outbuildings are in perfect order; the lawn contains 3 acres, shaded with evergreens and fine fruit trees; the location is unsurpassed for beauty of scenery; two miles from White Plains depot, Harlem R. R.; 3½ miles from Rye depot, N. H. R. R.; also, the former residence of Joseph H. Anderson, Esq., adjoining the above, with 360 acres of land in perfect order. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

CHURCH OR BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The Society of the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, being about to move further up town, now offer to sell their leasehold property, corner of Union-square and 15th-st. The Society are willing to sell the property with or without the present church edifice; size of plot 78x141; located at southwest corner of Union-square and 15th-st. This is the most eligible plot for sale now offered as a business stand in the upper part of the City. Possession, if wanted, 1st May next. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A LARGE house and two acres of land, on Lake-av., 1,000 feet east of North Broadway, and 1¼ miles from railroad and steamboat landing; house contains twelve rooms, besides basement, and is surrounded by fine old shade trees; a good barn, hennery, &c., a large garden, plenty of small fruit, &c. For particulars inquire of WALTER UNDERHILL, at Speedling & Lawrance's coal-office, Yonkers, or FRANCIS S. MILES, 36 Harrison-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT WESTPORT, Conn., the house adjoining the new stone church; house unusually pleasant and convenient; 11 rooms, abundance of closets, bay windows, set washtubs, cistern water on two floors; good garden; location perfectly healthy; price $6,000; would rent furnished for six months from April 1 at $85 per month, or would rent for a term of years. Apply to JOHN H. GRAY, Westport, Conn.

A GENTEEL THREE-STORY AND BASEment high-stoop house, No. 82 Lexington-av., for sale, with or without furniture, all in good order, and neatly fitted up by the owner for his own use; also that nice, new brown-stone front house, No. 82 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av., for sale; all modern improvements and in good order. For letter to see the houses, apply to
JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house No. 141 Amity-st., between Clinton and Henry sts., within a few minutes' walk of two ferries; house 25x60 feet; lot 100 feet; contains all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order; picer $20,000. Apply to C. J. SPRAGUE, No. 117 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—A very superior built and richly furnished house in South Brooklyn, with stable and six lots of ground.
Also, buildings and lots to let, suitable for manufacturing purposes.
Apply at the Union Stores, foot of Sedgwick-st., South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF OYSTER Bay, 2½ acres of excellent land, with substantial two-story frame dwelling, 36x32, filled in with brick, nearly new; outbuildings consist of barn, carriage-house, poultry-house, &c., with abundance of fruit. Price $6,500. Apply to P. ANDERSON, No. 47 Wall-st., or J. MACGOWAN, No. 345 West 21st-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO HANDSOME FOUR-story English basement houses, Nos. 107 and 111 East 39th-st., with all improvements; each about 18x50; lots half the block. Also, the two brick basement houses, each about 23x40, lots half the block, Nos. 125 and 127 East 39th-st. Possession of all on the 1st of May. Apply to GROSS, MARCH & CO., No. 89 Water-st.

A FARM FOR SALE—AT STUYVESANT, situated on and overlooking the Hudson River, which for scenery and situation is unsurpassed; upon the farm is a large brick mansion, finished in modern style, and good outbuildings; the land is in good tillable order. For particulars apply to R. MURRAY, No. 46 Pine-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND highly cultivated farm in New-Jersey, opposite the village of Passaic; five minutes' walk from the Erie Railway depot and thirty minutes from New-York, of 52 acres; half mile front on the river; all new buildings; will sell the whole or half; terms easy. Apply to ISAAC VAN WINKLE, No. 283 Broadway, New-York.

HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM for sale, about 30 miles from City, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad, near depot; the house is pleasantly situated, in good order, and has all modern improvements; 15 rooms, and new carriage-house and stable. WM. HENRY MILLER, No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 22.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BRICK house, with modern improvements, recently painted, papered, &c.; also, two other three-story high-stoop brick houses nearly new, all in good repair, and in Brooklyn, E. D., for sale. Apply to S. HANNA, No. 30 Barclay-st., New-York, between 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—LOT AND vault for sale, a lot in which is a large family vault, in the finest and most beautiful part of the cemetery, substantially built and in excellent condition, never been used, and is inclosed by iron railing. Address Box No. 4,730 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.—A very neat private residence, in perfect order and condition, located on Church-st., overlooking the water; lot 40x144 feet; house 25x50, with an extension 17x22 feet. Price $8,500, part on mortgage. Apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK, NEW-JERSEY. —A three-story English basement brick house, with all the modern improvements; located in the central part of the city, and within three minutes' walk of railroad depot. Apply to KING & BOND, No. 296 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—No. 248 Hicks-st.; No. 13 Summit-st.; No. 171 Broadway; No. 173 Broadway; No. 137 North 6th-st., E. D.; No. 65 Wyckoff-st., W. D.; No. 63 Wyckoff-st., W. D.; a vacant lot, 25 by 100. Mechanics and Traders' Fire Insurance Co., No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY—A FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE at Orange, N. J., near railroad station, several farms well located cheap for cash. Apply daily from 11 to 1 to J. COUNSELLOR, office of J. J. Flanagan & Co., No. 80 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC brick dwelling-house, No. 144 Waverley-place, a few doors west of 6th-av., 22.3x50, lot 97 feet; has mahogany doors, water and gas. Price $11,000. Apply to A. A. MARTIN, No. 283 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE NEW HOUSES, ON PARTItion-st., between Converse and Ferry sts., Brooklyn; two-story, basement and cellar, 16.8x36; lot 100 feet; $2,500 can remain on mortgage. Price $4,000. Apply to ALONZO HUTCHINS, No. 23 Nassau-st.

FARM FOR SALE—30 ACRES UNDER GOOD cultivation, good house, plenty of fruit, in the town of Jamaica, L. I.; will exchange for good city property. Inquire of JAS. MOORE, Westchester House, corner Bowery and Broome-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PIECE OF PROPerty in the Ninth Ward; locality pleasant for a residence; pleasant neighbors; house rooms in a good condition; lot large. Terms easy, by applying to P. BRUSH, No. 106 Bedford-st.

FOR SALE—A GENTEEL, MODERN, HIGH-stoop, basement, three-story house and lot in excellent order, and beautiful location, near Central Park, in Willow Terrace, East 73d-st. Apply to J. T. WHITE, No. 22 John-st., between 12 and 2 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE house, perfect order, thorough plumbing, two staircases and two bathrooms. Apply at No. 66 East 38th-st. May lease furnished.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR EXCHANGE—A fine farm or country-seat on the Passaic River, New-Jersey, ten miles from New-York. Apply at Room No. 11 Tontine Hotel, No. 429 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A WATER FRONT, WITH BULKhead nearly 300 feet front, in Brooklyn, suitable for any manufacturing or storage purposes. Apply to J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE BUSINESS PROPERTY, NO. 193 Chambers-st., running through to No. 135 Reade-st., near Washington-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR KEYPORT, N. J., A GOOD two-story house, with barn and five acres of land, all in good condition. Apply to WM. H. McALPIN, No. 78 Catharine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 142 President-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order; possession at any time; price $13,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF LOT NO. 389 Washington-st. Apply to F. TALBOT & CO., No. 117 Wall-st.

SIX HOUSES FOR SALE—AT REASONAble prices. Apply to F. A. MARRINER, No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 20.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, No. 132 East 48th-st. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORNE, No. 182 Grand st.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.
The country seat and farm of the late Thomas Richardson is for sale, and an early possession can be had. The property is about 10 miles from the City—an easy drive; dwellings commodious, and contain every modern convenience; lawns, gardens, fruits, grape and green houses, and all outbuildings; hardly equaled; quantity of land about 65 acres. Possession at an early day. For further particulars inquire of F. C. RICHARDSON, No. 15 Broadway, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.
The country seat of the late Jacob B. Herrick, situated on the Hunt's Point Road, Westchester County, ten miles from the City Hall, accessible by steamboat, steam and horse cars. There are 24 acres of land, extending to the water, all in a high state of cultivation, with every variety of choice fruit. The buildings, which are nearly new, comprise the dwelling-house, large and replete with every convenience, commanding a fine view of the Sound, adapted for a Winter as well as a Summer residence, having a furnace, heater, double sashes, plumbing throughout, supplying laundry, kitchen, bath-room, &c., &c.; also, a gardener's house, coach-house, barns, all in perfect repair. There are also an ice-pond, ice-houses, and a fine well of soft water. A rare opportunity is offered to merchants and others to secure an elegant home. A large part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years. For further particulars apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.,
or
J. HOBART HERRICK,
No. 10 South-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.
4 lots on 5th-av., west side, corner 119th-st., each 25.2x100.
4 lots on 83d-st., between 5th and Madison avs., each 25x102.2.
2 lots on 80d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., each 25x100.5.
1 lot on 87th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 20x100.4.
Apply to ALEX. BRANDON, No. 4 Tryon-row, City Hall-square.

EAST TENNESSEE LAND AGENCY.
COCKRILL & SEYMOUR,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Knoxville, Tenn.,
Offer for sale valuable lands of every description in all parts of East Tennessee. Information concerning real estate promptly and gratuitously furnished.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AT HYDE Park, Dutchess County, known as the property belonging to the estate of the late Samuel Broom, about 8½ miles above Poughkeepsie and 2½ miles this side of Hyde Park Village, most eligibly situated on the banks of the Hudson, commanding a most beautiful view of the river for many miles above and below. This property contains about 400 acres, of which about 200 acres are woodland, and a large proportion of the balance is in a high state of cultivation, with several large apple orchards of young and thrifty trees, and all bearing fruit. The grounds are laid out with a great variety of shade and ornamental trees, fish ponds, &c., with two streams of never-failing water running nearly through the whole property. This estate is believed to be one of the most desirable country seats upon the Hudson River, between New-York and Albany. Apply to JAMES B. TAYLOR, No. 48 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY PLACE ON HUDSON River, three-quarters of an hour from City Hall by railroad; forty-two acres, fifteen of which are beautiful natural forest, stream of living water running through it from turnpike to river with a fall of 220 feet; recently laid out and planted with a vineyard of nearly 4,000 choice vines, 200 fruit trees and 200 ornamental trees and shrubs; house just completed, Italian gothic, of brick and brown-stone, with sixteen apartments and rooms, besides conservatory, butler's pantry, bathing-room, water-closets, &c.; water from never-failing springs on the place, forced into a large iron tank in attic by means of hydraulic pumps; large carriage-house, stables, &c., with adjoining dwelling for coachman and farm workman. For price and particulars, apply to E. COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

AT NO. 418 THIRD-AVENUE, BY JOHN FETTRETCH, the following houses are for sale: One on West 25th-st., near 9th-av., price $7,500; two in 21st-st., $6,000 each; three on 29th-st., from $7,500 to $18,000; three on East 30th-st., from $11,500 to $14,000; four on 31st-st., from $11,000 to $17,000; three on East 32d-st., $7,500 to $10,000; three on East 33d-st., $7,500 each; three on East 39th-st., from $8,500 to $15,000; six on Murray Hill, from $12,500 to $25,000; also on 45th, 49th, 50th, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 60th sts.; also in Yorkville, Harlem, Williamsburgh and Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT HUDSON, N. Y., A SUBSTANtial three-story brick dwelling, opposite the Worth House; lot, 60x120; house, 30x45; library extension and rear extension; parlor, dining-room, library and kitchen on first floor; two rooms, 30x20; two rooms on second and four bed-rooms on third floor; front yard, with ornamental trees, vines, &c. Hudson is a very healthy place, and one of the very few always exempt from the cholera.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the house and grounds at Ravenswood, L. I., twenty minutes' walk from James'-slip and 34th-st. ferries, 200 feet on Vernon-av., and 200 feet on East River, about 600 feet through; the house is large, with modern conveniences; stable large, garden, plenty fruit, fine trees, filtered water in house, with sewer to river, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON PELHAM PARK, TWO MILES from New-Rochelle depot, near the Sound and adjoining Pelham Priory; a Gothic frame house, just finishing, about 40x40, handsomely situated, commanding a view of the Sound, and finely shaded by native forest trees; new stable and five acres of land; also, building sites in the Park. A map of the Park and view of the house at P. C. BULKLEY'S, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, with extra lot, in a pleasant location in Brooklyn; house finished in first style, with marble floors, steam heater, cedar closets, stationary mirrors in parlors, baths, washtubs, water-closets, inclosed piazza, &c.; the grounds well improved with fruit and shrubbery. Full particulars of H. A. SPAFARD, No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, or No. 65 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—WITHIN TEN MINUTES' WALK of the Depot, at Morristown, N. J., a handsome farm of about 70 acres of land, in perfect order. On the above is the Summer farm-house, three barns and coach-house; a large number of cherries, peaches, pears, apples, &c.; also, all the small fruits. Price, $25,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT HIGH BRIDGE, with immediate possession, the first-class house, coach-house, graperies, green-house, and all outbuildings for a first-class gentleman's place, with 8 acres of land. Also, on Westchester side of High Bridge, a cottage and coach-house, with garden of 1 acre. Inquire of
R. F. CARMAN, No. 106 West 31st-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Three-quarters of a mile from the depot of the Hudson River Railroad at Tarrytown; house first-class, new, built of brick, with parti-colored slate roof, and well adapted for Summer and Winter residence; together with five acres of land attached. For further particulars, apply to E. COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—TWO DWELLING HOUSES, HATter's shop and outbuildings, with lot attached of about three acres, at Millburn, N. J.; the premises will be sold as a whole or in parcels to suit; title good; terms easy. Apply on the premises to WILLIAM PETTIGREW or JOHN WHITEHEAD, No. 145 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE TWO FIVE-STORY BRICK buildings, Nos. 222 and 224 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.; lots 80 feet deep, buildings 62 feet deep, with stores and finished basements; each of the upper floors completely arranged for two families. Apply to HOLT & COMPANY, No. 57 Water-st.

FARM IN BERGEN COUNTY, WASHINGTON Township, N. J., 24 miles from New-York, near Tappan, Blauveltville and Nannet depots; 169 acres; wood, pasturage and meadow, fine orchard, good buildings, saw-mill and excellent water power. Apply to ROBERT MACLAY, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-story brick house, (brown-stone,) basement and subcellar, on Hicks-st., between Harrison and Degraw-sts. It is divided into two houses, one containing seven and the other nine rooms; gas fixtures, water, &c. Apply to A. EDWARDS, corner of Van Brunt and Sedgwick-sts.

FOR SALE OR LEASE CHEAP—THE four avenue lots at northeast corner of 11th-av. and 38th-st., with the 12 lots adjoining on the north side of 38th-st. Apply to
F. F. RANDOLPH, No. 14 Wall-st., } Executors.
SMITH CLIFT, No. 102 Broadway, }

A GENTLEMAN'S FURNISHED RESIDENCE at Yonkers, containing 12 rooms, with all conveniences, with stable attached, 3 horses, 3 carriages and sleigh and a complete outfit, for sale by a gentleman whose family are going abroad; price, complete, $25,000. For particulars address YONKERS, Box No. 3,579 P. O., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY—Fine farm, 60 acres, good buildings, on line of Northern Railroad, New-Jersey. Also, for cash, good farm, 80 acres, Somerville, New-Jersey, near depot. WM. HENRY MILLER,
No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 22.

FOR SALE—SIX HOUSES AND LOTS AND three farms in and near Morristown, N. J. Prices varying from $1,000 to $15,000. For particulars apply for two days at No. 42 Division-st., New-York, and thereafter at Morristown, N. J., o GEO. A. ABER.

AVOID HIGH RENTS.—BUY WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES, 122 designs and plans, and build a house in the country. Price $1 50, post-paid.
GEO. E. & F. W. WOODWARD,
Publishers, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, ONE HOUR FROM City Hall, at Newtown, a beautiful villa, ten rooms, &c., in house, a fine stable and one acre of land; fruits in plenty; all in perfect order, with immediate possession. Apply to Dr. PLACE, No. 307 East Broadway.

BROOKLYN—OPPOSITE CARROLL PARK, ON President-st.—For sale, a new brown-stone front house, to be finished in best style; it is one of a row and very desirable at the price. For further particulars apply to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES, AT Jamaica, L. I., only 9 miles from New-York. Buildings new and in good order. Land in the very best condition.
Also, a farm of 20 acres, adjoining the above.
Inquire of E. W. VAN VOORHIS, No. 103 East 36th-st.

FOR SALE LOW ON EASY TERMS—THE high-stoop house, No. 5 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh, near Broadway and the South 7th-st. ferry. Inquire of WM. MORGAN, Manufacturers' Bank, Williamsburgh, or of J. RUSSELL, No. 54 West 28th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Located 1½ miles south of Yonkers, on the post road, 12 miles from Madison-square; large house and carriage house, plenty of shade trees, 4 to 5 acres. Apply to B. BARNES, No. 4 Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—A three-story and basement brick house, containing all the modern improvements, within forty minutes' ride from Wall-st. For further particulars apply to S. V. SMITH, No. 306 Broadway.

A HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL IN 40TH-ST., for sale very low, 22x50, lot 75; 3 stories and basement, high-stoop. Price $12,500. For permits apply to J. FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

FIRST-CLASS STABLE FOR SALE—ON 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., nearly new, with room for eight horses and four dwelling-rooms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house for sale, in 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs; has all the modern improvements. For particulars apply to JOHN G. SECOR, No. 348 Broadway.

$15,500.—THE THREE-STORY high-stoop house, and lot 22 feet wide, No. 267 West 34th-st. For particulars and permit apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING NO. 34 WEST 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; price $30,000. For permits to see it, apply to ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, 50 HOUSES in good locations, on the line of DeKalb and Fulton avs.; prices from $3,500 to $5,500; terms easy.
THOS. WELWOOD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

LENOX PROPERTY.—FOR SALE, THREE pieces of property, with dwelling-houses thereon, situated in Lenox, Mass.
W. E. SEDGWICK, No. 50 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 236 East 78th-st., near 3d-av. Price $6,000. Inquire of J. B. HAMMOND, on premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE CORNER BUSIness house on 3d-av. cheap. Apply at No. 496 3d-av.

FOR SALE.

FORT HAMILTON PROPERTY FOR SALE.
Elegant country seat on the river bank, with unsurpassed views of the Lower Bay, the fortifications and opposite shore of Staten Island, Sandy Hook, the ocean, &c. The site overlooks the steamboat landing, and the many ocean steamers, ships, pilot-boats and yachts that pass through the Narrows present a moving picture of great beauty. There is fine fishing and boating just at hand. The house contains two parlors, six bedrooms, with extra room in the tower, good kitchen and basement, store, coal and milk rooms. The grounds contain nearly one and a half acres of land, with Brooklyn City Railroad cars passing every 15 minutes within a few steps, making it easily accessible in all weathers. For more particulars and price, inquire of
H. & J. HOPKINS, No. 140 Reade-st., New-York,
or to WM. S. SEARS, Fort Hamilton.

FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBRIDGE, ON HARlem Railroad, 45 minutes' from 26th-st., a substantial two-story brick house, 26x30, containing 8 rooms, in good order, pleasantly located on Bronx River, on a half acre plot, within five minutes' walk of depot; price $3,000. Apply at No. 30 Broadway, third floor.

ROBERT MACLAY, NO. 79 CEDAR-ST., offers for sale:

West 18th-st., h. and l. with furniture, full width	$20,000
West 31st-st., 3-story brick and lot, 20x100	14,000
12 Hammond-st., 2-s. b. s., all modern improvements	11,500
81 East 37th-st., 3d and 4th avs., $6,500, 107 W. 10th	8,000
50 Lewis-st., 25x100, brick house and stables on rear	7,000
641 Water-st., 25x30, brick house and lot	5,000
307 and 309½ East 9th-st., 25x100, 4-story brick	11,000
East Broadway, between Market and Catharine sts	6,000
Baxter-st., 60 and 62, $10,500, 10 and 12 Baxter	20,000
BROOKLYN.	
Court-st., opposite Park, elegant brown-stone	$14,000
Carrol-place, first-class, tip top order	12,000
52 Carrol-st., 20x100, 3-story, water and gas fixtures	6,000
325 DeGraw, 22x100, brick, water, gas	4,250
Herkimer-st., cottage and two lots	3,100
4th-st., near 21st., $2,000, 133 Ainslie-st	2,000
New Lots, L. I., near Cypress Hills, 30 lots	6,000

Bergen, N. J., 225x150 on Belmont-av., opposite Gifford-place, $300 per lot, whole plot $12,000; easy terms; choice farms, Western lands, Central Park lots. Loans negotiated, rents collected, taxes paid in all parts of the United States.

ONLY $1,325.—A LITTLE OVER ELEVEN acres on the public road to Babylon, near Deer Park Station; called 39 miles from New-York; about seven acres under cultivation; a small house, containing six rooms and cellar, ten feet square; a picket fence around the house; a well of good water in the yard, and old orchard of about ten trees on the place; inside the picket fence is three pear, four peach and five quince trees and strawberries, currents, gooseberries and raspberries and one small grape-vine; the soil is good for grain, grass, oats or vegetables of any kind; the fence is only around the part in cultivation; terms cash; title clear; to save time, persons wishing to see the place can take the cars at Hunter's Point to Deer Park, and Mr. Seamon will show the place. E. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT WESTPORT, CONN., THE late residence of Jonas H. Phelps, deceased, 47 miles from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad, situated in the centre of the village, nearly opposite the new stone church. The house contains 12 rooms, hall running through it, double parlors, high ceilings, large, sloping and finely shaded in front, large cistern, good well of water, large garden, and ample room for stables, &c., in the rear. Price $6,000. Apply to JOHN W. TAYLOR, Westport; H. H. TAYLOR, No. 215 Front-st.; G. M. PHELPS, American Telegraph Office, Broadway; and No. 58 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

$5,500.—FOR SALE—AT NEWTOWN, L. I., one hour from City Hall, New-York, by 16 trains a day, one acre, with house of 10 rooms, carriage-house, stable, wood and hen-house; water in house, also near stable; beautifully laid out, with garden, shade trees and fruit in abundance: all in perfect condition, with immediate possession; $3,500 cash. Apply to Dr. PLACE, No. 307 East Broadway, from 1 to 3 P. M., or any evening.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL places in the vicinity of New-York; well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; house large and commodious, built in the most substantial manner, for the owner's own occupancy; all the modern improvements; hot and cold water through the house; hot and cold grapery and green-house, all in bearing order; first-class neighborhood; all necessary outbuildings; containing about six acres of land; 45 minutes from the City, hourly. Inquire of HARVY HOAG, No. 75 Pine-st., New-York.

RESIDENCE AT CORNWALL FOR SALE—A beautiful place, directly on the river, adjoining Idlewild, commanding some of the finest river views on the Hudson. House is large, and grounds are well stocked with all kinds of fruit. From 25 to 50 acres of land, as purchaser may wish. Price moderate. Apply to WM. F. WARING, Security Life Insurance Company, No. 31 Pine-st.; or MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE COUNTRY SEAT, one mile south of Poughkeepsie, with from 10 to 40 acres of land, situated on a commanding position; house of brick, new, chateau style, 25 rooms; grounds very fine; brick carriage-house, grapery, &c.; profusion of all kinds of fruit. Price very moderate. Apply to GEO. E. & F. W. WOODWARD, *Horticulturist* Office, No. 37 Park-row; or WM. F. WARING, Security Life Insurance Co., No. 31 Pine-st.

49TH-STREET LOTS—SIX LOTS ON THE north side of 49th-st., near 3d-av., will be sold by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at the Exchange Salesroom. These are the only lots (with the exception of the opposite lots) not elegantly improved with brown-stone dwellings the whole length of the street to the 5th-av.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
House and lot No. 218 Broome-st.
House and lot No. 123 Henry-st.
Front and rear house and lot No. 212 Madison-st.
Front and rear house and lot No. 218 West 37th-st.
Inquire of HENRY H. BULL, Executor,
No. 206 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE MILE FROM Port Richmond, one hour from the City, a new house 30 feet square, two stories, with five acres land, $5,000; three acres adjoining, $1,000; will sell the whole 25 acres, eight wood, for $9,000; situation the best on the island; or will let the same for one or two years, with privilege of buying. Apply to HITCHCOCK & SON, No. 100 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE—Containing fifty-three acres, 2¼ miles from Poughkeepsie; large and modern mansion and outbuildings, with every other appurtenance to render it a charming residence. Also, adjoining, 71 acres, extending from road to river, affording several fine sites, and a splendid opportunity for profitable investment. For further particulars, apply to F. A. MILLER, 14 Pine-st.

$11,600.—A THREE-STORY BROWN-stone, furnished house, in complete order; frescoed ceilings; elegantly curtained; immediate possession. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or on the premises, No. 124 East 20th-st.; first English basement house east of 2d-av. Lot 16 by 29 feet.

FOR SALE—FIFTY-SECOND-ST., FIFTH AND 6th avs., four-story high-stoop, built by the day; property restricted all round; also, No. 187 East 50th-st., partly furnished, $20,000; also, in 52d-st., 1st-av., three-story high-stoop. Apply to S. M. STYLES, No. 187 East 50th-st., at 1 or 6 P. M.

SPLENDID FARM IN WESTCHESTER County, near Rye Station, for sale at a bargain, containing about 150 acres superior land (30 in woodland); good dairy farm, well watered, fine orchard; house, 10 rooms; fair outbuildings. Apply to
PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.—A FEW unimproved farms; excellent loam soil, level and productive; pleasantly situated at Thompson Station, 40 miles on the L. I. R. R.; one of 10 acres, price $200; one 25 acres, $400; and one 50 acres, $750. E. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT RYE, WESTchester County, one mile from depot, 6 acres of land, with shade and fruit trees; house has 9 rooms; two other small houses. Price for the whole, $7,500. To rent, the largest house for $350. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A FIRST-CLASS country residence, with all the modern improvements, with seven acres of ground, situated on the banks of the Hudson at Inwood. 35 minutes from 30th-st. by Hudson River Railroad. Apply to THOMPSON SONS & CO., No. 43 Broadway.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FARMS, COUNTRY seats and residences, all sizes, locations and prices; some at and about Summit, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, New-Jersey, and many in this State, for sale or exchange.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

FARM FOR SALE—IN ORANGE CO., N. Y., 6 miles from Newburgh, adjoining Orange Lake, 196 acres, two good dwellings, and necessary outbuildings; good water, wood land, and plenty of fruit; possession 1st of April next; terms to suit. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, or No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT at Peekskill, commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson; house has all the modern improvements; good outbuildings; about 35 acres of land. Picture of the house and particulars at DERRICKSON & BARTLETT'S, No. 30 Beekman-st.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—On the line of this road farms, lots, building sites, houses, with improved grounds, for sale; houses to rent. Apply to E. DEAN DOW & SON, No. 10 Wall-st., Room No. 16, from 10 A. M. to 3½ P. M. Office, near depot, Plainfield, N. J.

FOR SALE—A RESIDENCE, 30 ACRES, within 40 minutes of the City Hall, very select and healthy; outhouses and everything complete; finely situated for building sites; communication hourly; price $1,000 an acre. Address B. & CO., Box 136 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Two hours' ride from City; twenty acres of land, house, barn, &c., new; plenty of fruit, sea bathing, excellent water. Price, $6,000. Apply to KETCHEL & JELLIFFE, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 78.

CORNER PROPERTY FOR SALE—TWO four-story brown-stone fronts, modern improvements, with two stores; best business property up town; will pay 20 per cent. Apply to the owner, D. H. BROWN, No. 478 West 24th-st.

FARM FOR SALE—AT SCHRAULENBERG, N. J.—64 acres, good house, barn, orchard, plenty of timber; well watered; 1½ miles from Creskill Station, Northern Railroad. Apply to J. J. TALLMAN, No. 193 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND FIRST-CLASS custom tailoring establishment, with lease, in the best location of Fulton-st.; yearly business transactions from $35,000 to $40,000; reason, retiring from business. For particulars call at No. 34 Norfolk-st., up stairs.

A BROADWAY LEASE FOR SALE—Near 4th-st., 10 years to run; desirable location; immediate possession. Apply to
BENEDICT & CO., No. 32 Pine-st.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.—First-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, fine order; early possession; for sale low.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

47TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, superior order; early possession; cheap. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

CORTLANDT-STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.—For sale, a large plot of ground on Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich-st., with buildings. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY AT the corner of Greene and Bleecker sts., at present occupied by the subscriber, of whom inquire.
BENJAMIN F. HOWE.

FOR SALE—WITH FURNITURE, CHEAP, THE elegant marble residence No. 29 2d-place. Apply to E. P. BEACH, No. 33 2d-place, or No. 175 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY HOUSES and lots, Nos. 233 and 235 7th-st., near Avenue C, each 18x48.9; price $6,000 each; terms easy. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

FOR SALE—AT HARLEM, A HANDSOME COTtage on 121st-st., near Avenue A, containing 10 rooms and fine under-cellar. Inquire of HENRY H. BULL, No. 206 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FULL FRONT DWELLING on 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone front house, No. 60 West 28th-st., near 6th-av. Apply to H. B. HENRY, No. 375 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

LONG BRANCH AND SHREWSBURY.—For sale, the valuable and very desirable property at Rumsen's Neck, Shrewsbury, N. J., opposite the ocean, and within sight of Long Branch, lately the residence of Henry P. Havens, deceased, consisting of roomy dwelling-house, in good order, suitable for a large family or Summer boarding-house, with barns, stables, sheds, &c., and about 40 acres of excellent farming land; possession immediately.
ALSO,
A magnificent building site directly opposite, with about 27 acres of good land; road good; two lines of railroad within a half hour's ride; with much to recommend the property to persons locating in this delightful and growing section of country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or DAVID B. KEELER, Tradesman's Fire Insurance Company.

A GENTEEL COTTAGE FOR SALE—IN the city of Brooklyn, two stories, in complete order, will be sold a bargain by I. A. BRIGGS, 77 Nassau-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—ON BROOME-ST., THE UPPER PART of Nos. 425 and 427, corner of Crosby-st., for business purposes. Also, a building on Crosby-st., near Broome-st. Apply to
JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

HOUSES TO LET—BY BENEDICT & CO., NO. 32 Pine-st.
WEST 34TH-ST.—Furnished.
WEST 21ST-ST.—Furnished, desirable.
EAST 35TH-ST.—Furnished.
HUDSON-ST.—Opposite St. John's-square.
8TH-ST.—Near Broadway, suitable for business.
STATEN ISLAND.—2 brick gothic cottages.
Stores in Broadway, John, Dey, Warren, Leonard, Canal and West sts.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES DESIRING A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE DURING THE PRESENT YEAR.—A gentleman has just erected a large and commodious building in the upper part of Westchester County, containing some 30 rooms, with large parlors, dining and bedrooms; delicious water at the door, ice-house full, (75 tons,) barn, stables, good garden spot, fine play-ground for children, and large pond of water for fishing or boating; the whole thing admirably arranged for the accommodation of about 30 persons, including servants. This is a fine opportunity for about four or six private families to club together, and, where the families are known to each other, would make it pleasant and comfortable as a residence during the whole year, as it is of easy access by railroad, just 20 minutes' walk from the station, and only 5 miles south of Lake Mahopac. Persons can be here at 9 A. M. and leave at 5 P. M.; full advantage of express trains. Rent per year, $2,000. Reference will be required as to character and responsibility. For further particulars apply to JOSEPH PICKARD, Rotunda Building, under Croton Aqueduct Board, City Hall, or to G. S. HICKOK, Park Bank.

TO LET—NEAR THE VILLAGE OF FISHKILL, N. Y., the large and commodious house recently occupied by Benjamin Aymer, Esq. Said house is furnished with gas and water; has fine grounds attached, with carriage-house, ice-house, barn and stabling; rent $750 per annum, or will be sold at a reasonable price.
Also to let, in the same village, a two-story double house, with eight rooms, at $225.
One-half of a new two-story house, with six rooms, at $175; both pleasantly situated. Apply to THEODORE R. WETMORE, No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON 19TH-ST., between Broadway and 4th-av. These premises are situate in one of the best locations, as to neighborhood and for convenience, in the City. The house has been newly fitted up, has all the modern improvements, and is one of the most convenient and comfortable houses in this City. It is newly and elegantly furnished throughout. It will be let for three years from May next, at a fair rent, to an unexceptionable tenant. For permits to examine, apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, IN BROOKlyn, ten minutes' from Fulton Ferry, New-York side, and between Bridge-st. and Catherine ferries, Brooklyn, rooms or floors 25x75, or 50x75, as may be required, with from 5 to 75-horse power; rooms lighted from three sides; steam elevator &c., in building. Apply to NEW-YORK CONDENSING COMPANY, No. 192 Front-st., New-York, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

TO LEASE—ON GROUND RENT FOR TWENTY-one years, with covenants for renewals, ground on which the North Dutch Church now stands, fronting on three streets, containing 100 feet on Fulton-st., the entire front on William-st., and 100 feet on Ann-st. For terms apply at the Treasurer's office of the Collegiate R. P. Dutch Church, No. 192 Broadway, of
JAMES PHYFE.

TO LET—IN WILLIAMSBURGH, A LARGE room, 38x80, on first floor, in a central location, near the ferries; suitable for a furniture-store or restaurant. Also, to let or for sale, a two-story brick house, 45x36, with five lots, near the ferries. Apply to J. H. BESHER, No. 108 Beekman-st., New-York, or JOHN TEARE, No. 60 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—TO BE leased for 20 years, with renewals, on the basis of the Sailors' Snug Harbor leases, lots Nos. 478, 480 and 482 Broadway, and No. 40 Crosby-st., being 73 feet on Broadway and 25 feet on Crosby-st., containing 9,800 square feet. Apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—A splendid large frame house, containing about 14 rooms, with all the improvements. Ground 145 by 200 feet. Plenty of fruit trees, grape vines, &c. On Grand-av., near Fulton-av. $2,000 per annum. AMZI HILL, No. 1,206 Fulton-av., near Grand.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON—HAMILTON-PARK—To rent, furnished or unfurnished, four first-class brick houses, Winter and Summer residences, containing gas, water, and all modern conveniences, with stables, gardens, fruit, &c. Apply to Mr. HAMILTON, No. 132 Broadway.

DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET—THE FIRST-class three-story brick house No. 122 West 11th-st., for a private residence only, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission, apply to JAMES N. GIFFORD, No. 101 Water-st., from 12 to 3½ P. M.

TO LEASE, TO BUILD UPON—THE three lots on the southwest corner of Centre and Leonard sts., admirably adapted for offices, manufacturing, or almost any kind of business. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON THE HUDSON, AN ELEGANT country residence, fully furnished; thirty minutes by rail from 30th-st.; house contains all modern conveniences, gas, water, furnace, &c. Inquire of CHARLES A. HOLMES, No. 51 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE FRONT PART OF ONE OF THE best basement offices in Wall-st., (between William and Nassau sts.,) suitable for a counter business in Government securities, gold, &c. Address Box A. L., Post-office.

TO LET IN HARLEM—A THREE-STORY high basement new brick house, with all the modern improvements, in 129th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply on the premises, or of J. M. SAYRE, No. 484 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY NEXT, ONE of those neat and comfortable cottage-houses, furnished, situated in 23d-st., near Fifth-av. Hotel. For permit apply to J. J. JENKINS, at office of N. S. Jarvis, No. 221 Canal-st., from 10 to 12 M.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME BROWN-STONE English basement house, on 42d-st., to a small family; rent, furnished, $3,000; unfurnished, $2,400; also, stable, near corner of 28th-st. and 5th-av.; rent $1,200.
H. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 71 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE VALUABLE PROPerty, No. 60 Broadway, between Exchange-place and Wall-st., running through to New-st., having a front on Broadway of 37 feet and about 25 feet on New-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A large and beautiful house in Plainfield, N. J., with six acres in garden, lawn and grove, to a small family who will board the family of the owner. Address PLAINFIELD, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

A FINE LOFT, 37 BY 116 FEET, AT NO. 27 Barclay-st., near Broadway, suitable for business or light manufacturing purposes, to let or lease, with immediate possession. Apply on the premises to
P. O'SHEA.

TO LET—A FURNISHED FOUR-STORY, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone front house on the 5th-av., near 20th-st. Apply to Dr. J. G. POHLE, No. 489 Broadway, northwest corner Broome-st.

TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN WITHOUT board, a handsome suite of parlors, or a parlor and bedroom on the next floor. Apply at No. 105 East 10th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.—A SUBSTANtial dwelling-house, with five acres of land, at Whitestone Point, to let for a term of three years. Apply to ROBERT HAYDOCK, No. 101 Liberty-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR NO. 162 NASSAU-st., opposite the City Hall; a fine location for any business purposes. Apply in the *Day-Book* Office, up stairs, same building.

TO LET—ABOVE THE STORE, NO. 729 BROADway, corner of Waverley-place, second floor, fit for business, with carpet, looking-glasses, counters, &c., and four lofts above. Apply in the store.

BROADWAY PROPERTY—TO LEASE FOR twenty-one years, Nos. 474½, 476, and 476½ Broadway, together, 50 by 100 feet. Apply to S. C. WILLIAMS, No. 50 Pine-st.

TO LET—FROM FIRST OF MAY NEXT, FOR one or two years, a well-furnished house, to a respectable family. Location 6th-av. and 14th-st. Rent, $250 per month. Address W. A., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

TO LEASE—NORTHERN HOTEL, FOOT OF Cortlandt-st., opposite Jersey City and New-Jersey Central Railroad Ferries. Apply to JNO. G. HARRISON, in basement No. 81 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A COTTAGE house and two or more acres ground; one mile from Factoryville or Port Richmond, Staten Island. Apply to JOHN H. SPRAGUE, No. 117 Pearl-st.

A BANKER'S OFFICE TO LET—THE splendid banking rooms formerly occupied by LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 22 William-st., with the furniture, safe, &c. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO LET—A SPACIOUS SALESROOM; ALSO, front and corner rooms, at Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 59 Liberty-st.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT OF NO. 62 Duane-st., with steam-power, if required, and use of the hoistway. R. HOE & CO., No. 29 Gold-st.

A WELL-FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR to let; possession immediately. Apply at No. 21 St. Mark's place.

STORES AND STEAM POWER TO LET near the great business centre of Broadway, on Canal-st. Apply to P. J. INSLEE, No. 102 Walker-st.

NO. 116 VARICK-ST. FOR LEASE—29 years to run; brick house, 17 rooms. Apply to BENEDICT & CO., No. 32 Pine-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 3 5TH-AV., 28 FEET front, to a first-class tenant. Apply to N. W. WEST, No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE No. 74 William-st.; possession given 1st of May next. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

A LARGE STORE, SUITABLE FOR ANY business, with entrance on two streets, six years' lease, rent low, for sale. Inquire at No. 125 6th-av.

STORE TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY IRON front store No. 61 Barclay-st., next door to the Grocers' Bank. Apply to A. & J. HOPKINS, No. 14 Reade-st.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

VENICE.
GRAND HOTEL VICTORIA.
This large and first-rate establishment, greatly improved and enlarged, is situated in the most central position of Venice, and close to the Piazza Sn. Mario, the principal theatres and churches. The Grand Hotel Victoria, containing 180 bedrooms and private apartments, furnished with every modern requisite, has been reopened on the 14th of November, 1865, under the management of Mr. ROBERT ETZENSBERGER, so well known to American tourists from the Schweizerhof at Luzerne, and the Hotel de Rome at Rome. He is at the same time proprietor of the
HOTEL DE MILAN,
at Majolica, (near Cadenabbia,) Lake of Como—a very comfortable, quiet house, beautifully situated and admirably well adapted for persons who intend to spend some time on this charming lake.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 20, 1866.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 20, commencing at 8 o'clock, Italian Opera, CRISPINO E LA COMARE, complete cast, including Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, E. Irfre, Bellini, Ardavani, Dubreul, Mlle. Ficher and Muller. Conductor, Signor Torriani.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 20, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, RICHELIEU; OR, THE CONSPIRACY. Characters by Edwin Booth, Charles Barron, J. H. Taylor, John Dyott, W. A. Donaldson, C. Kemble Mason, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 20, commencing at 8¼ o'clock, FANCHON, THE CRICKET. Characters by Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, George Becks, E. B. Holmes, H. Danvers, E. Barry, Rendle, Neil; Misses Mary Wells, Farren, Maeder, Burke, H. Chapman, Everett.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 20, commencing at 8 o'clock—KING OF THE COMMONS Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, John Gilbert, Mark Smith Young, B. T. Ringgold, Norton, Williamson, Browne Graham, Pope, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Carman, &c., &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 20, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE TWO FRIENDS and WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN. Characters by Mrs. John Wood, Miss Eliza Newton, Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. J. H. Stoddart.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 20, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE BLACK DOMINO and BETWEEN YOU AND ME AND THE POST. Characters by Messrs. W. A. Mestayer, Clarke, Pearson and Higgins; Miss Lucy Rushton, Mrs. Maeder, Mrs. Mark Smith.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 20, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE and LIVE INDIAN. Characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. C. Forbes, J. W. Albaugh, F. J. Evans, H. L. Hinton, W. H. Hamblin, H. Jordan; Mrs. A. Hind, Miss Saidee Cole.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 20, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, ATONEMENT; OR, THE CHILD STEALER. Characters by Messrs. Barton Hill, G. C. Davenport, Miss Lucille Western, Miss H. Osborne, Mrs. E. Wright, Miss A. Seidler.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 20, commencing at 7 o'clock, RICHELIEU, ST. VALENTINE'S DAY and A TRIAL BY BATTLE. Characters by Messrs. G. C. Boniface, Thompson, and Mrs. Jones.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 20, commencing at 7¼ o'clock, JACK and GILL WENT UP THE HILL, and a Favorite Farce. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, C. K. Fox, Master Timothy and Mlle. Martinetti.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2. EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. MOSES; OR, ISRAEL IN EGYPT. MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES, &C. 100,000 CURIOSITIES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 20, commencing at 8 o'clock, ENGLISH STEEPLE-CHASE. THE SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER; OR, SPORTS AND PASTIMES IN FAIRY LAND. THE KNIGHTS OF THE MARDI-GRAS.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 20, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, BLACKSMITH'S JUBILEE; ICE ON PARLE FRANCAIS; THE LIVE INGIN. Characters by Dan Bryant, Little Mac, Rollin Howard, Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, Neil Bryant, &c.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, Feb. 20—Exhibition of Bierstadt's last work, STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, for the benefit of the "Nursery and Child's Hospital."

HOPE CHAPEL.
Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 20, commencing at 8 o'clock. CORRIE'S ILLUSTRATED TOUR OF SCOTLAND.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Nye presented a bill providing for extending the area of Nevada. Mr. Banks introduced a bill proposing to increase the capital of certain National Banks. Mr. Wilson introduced a joint resolution to disband the military forces of the States lately in rebellion. Evidence was presented at some length setting forth the outrages committed on the freedmen by the militia in some of the Southern States. Mr. Howard offered an amendment to the House resolution on representation, granting the right of suffrage to certain classes of the colored population, viz: to all negro United States soldiers of twenty-one years of age; to all adult males able to read and write the English, French or Spanish languages, and all adult males holding rent or personal property of the value of $250. Mr. Yates addressed the Senate in favor of the House resolution.

In the House, Mr. Rogers introduced a bill in favor of an equalization of bounties. Mr. McKee introduced a joint resolution to amend the Constitution, by providing that no person shall be nominated for any office under the United States Government who has held office under, or in any way rendered aid to a government or conspiracy of a treasonable character. Mr. Bromwell offered resolutions declaring that only loyal States have the right to vote on amendments to the Constitution. Mr. Henderson offered resolutions in favor of bringing to trial a sufficient number of leading rebels to vindicate the national authority. Mr. Longyear introduced resolutions relative to the results of the rebellion. The first resolution declares that the rebellion has deprived the people of the States, in which it was organized, of all civil government. This resolution was agreed to by a vote of 102 to 36. The second resolution declares it to be the duty of Congress to guarantee to such States a republican form of government. Agreed to: yeas, 104; nays, 33. The third resolution justifies the President in maintaining the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in those States. Which was agreed to: yeas, 117; nays, 29. The fourth resolution sustains the President in maintaining military possession and control in those States, and in protecting the Union citizens and freedmen. Adopted: yeas, 134; nays, 8. Mr. Banks reported a joint resolution in favor of detailing a steam vessel for the purpose of making such surveys and soundings as may aid in establishing telegraphic communication between the Western and Eastern Continents, and for rendering such assistance as may conduce to the success of the enterprise. After some debate the resolution was passed. Mr. James M. Humphrey reported a bill to prevent the spread of foreign diseases among the cattle of the United States. The bill was passed.

GENERAL NEWS.

There are reports of the appearance of a disease among cattle, resembling the rinderpest, in Montgomery County, Penn. The State Senate has appointed a Special Committee to make an investigation. It appears the disease first made its appearance in the Spring of 1865, and since then not only have a very large number of cattle died, but many of the diseased animals have been sold to farmers residing elsewhere, thus spreading the disease; and the meat of the dead cattle has been sold to a considerable extent in the markets of Philadelphia, some of it made up in the form of Bologna sausage. It has every appearance of the rinderpest, and the County Medical Society and Agricultural Society are both investigating it.

An agent of the American Missionary Society laboring in Virginia, recently called on a Presbyterian doctor of divinity, to interest him for the education of Freedmen, and the doctor coldly informed him that the Northern people had undertaken that job, and it would be left to them; when they got tired of it, as they soon would, then the Southern Christians would take it up. The missionary afterward called upon Mosby, the guerrilla chief, who treated him in a very gentlemanly way, said the blacks ought to be educated and there could be no reasonable objection to it, and gave him assistance in finding citizens likely to assist him in his work.

The *Niagara* (Canada) *Mail* announces that the American Government has taken the necessary precaution to put a stop to Fenian or other raids which may be attempted, by giving instruction to the officers stationed at Fort Niagara to be on the alert, and fire upon parties who may make any attempt at a raid on that side of the river. The other side of the river is regularly patrolled by efficient guards, and the *Mail* says should any attempted raids take place the parties concerned will have a warm reception, both back and front.

The Territorial Legislature of New-Mexico has just adjourned. They have regulated their laws, to some extent, so as to agree with the recent amendment. They are also looking for State admission, and have ordered a State Convention to form a Constitution. The first section should change the name of the Territory. We have enough of "New" and "North" and "South" and "West;" let the new States select positive names, not geographical distinctions.

Chicago was the rendezvous, last week, of a large number of gamblers, pimps, roughs and sporting rowdies from the cities both east and west, to attend a brutal dog fight, the champions representing that city and the City of Boston. The contest lasted two hours and a half, whereupon the representatives of humanity present, in full sympathy with caninity, opened fight No. 2, which abounded in a free use of fists, cutlery and glassware, and winding up with a raid on an adjoining hotel. Unfortunately, all the crowd survived "to fight another day."

The Fredericksburgh (Va.) *Herald* announces with regret that several of the most substantial citizens of Caroline and King Georges are seriously contemplating a removal to the dominion of Maximilian. The spirit of migration is acting like leaven, and we should not be at all surprised to learn that a colony, respectable in numbers, and representing large interests, should speedily organize in this section of the State, preparatory to leaving in the Fall.

The Naval Committee of Congress, consisting of Messrs. William A. Darling, of New-York; F. C. Le Blond, of Ohio; Charles A. Eldridge, of Wisconsin; Augustus Brandagee, of Connecticut; Charles E. Phelps, of Maryland and William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, accompanied by Capt. G. V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, visited and inspected the iron-clads at League Island, on Saturday last.

The Chicago papers give a revolting story of a dog fight that came off near that city after months of preparation, between a Boston dog, named *Bowler*, and a Chicago dog, named *Billy*, for $500 a side. After three hours fighting, *Bowler* won the fight. *Billy* died almost immediately, and his antagonist lived only three hours.

A recent letter from a reliable source in East Tennessee says: "You can safely notify your patrons that a crisis is impending in East Tennessee. If they have newly made bills, unless on old, undoubted houses, they will do well to look after them. Even real estate at sheriff's sales here will not bring one-fourth of its real value."

Last week several interesting reports were received at Washington from agents of the Freedmen's Bureau in different parts of the South, regarding the freedmen and their former masters. Notwithstanding the great opposition to the system of paid labor, the condition of affairs is reported to be generally encouraging.

The Louisville *Journal* says that on the 22d of this month a grand mass convention, called by a large number of the most respectable and influential citizens of the State, will assemble at Nashville to express a hearty indorsement of President Johnson's restoration policy, and declare anew the loyalty of the people to the Government of the Union.

The project of having a line of steamships between Philadelphia and Southern ports is about to be consummated. An act incorporating the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company has been passed by the Legislature, and about $600,000 has been subscribed.

In the late severe storm in Wisconsin, six men are said to have been frozen to death while seated in a sleigh. Also, three men who had gone to the woods with their teams. One was found in a standing position, with both hands covering his face, within a few rods of a house.

Robert Cary, the father of Alice and Phœbe Cary, died on Feb. 11 at his home near Cincinnati. He was a fine, intelligent old man, and a true patriot. His farm became quite celebrated as "Clovernook" through the writings of his daughter Alice.

A letter from Montgomery, Ala., says: "There is a great stringency in money matters in this section, and it must continue until the next cotton crop. The freedmen are working well."

A post-mortem examination has demonstrated the fact that Rev. Dr. Cleaveland, of New-Haven, died, not of pneumonia, as was at first supposed, but of heart disease.

The wife of J. A. Gaylord, a banker of St. Louis, was burned to death last week, by her clothes taking fire as she walked by the parlor grate.

Carl Schurz has been appointed editor of the new Radical paper that is to appear in Detroit next month.

The weather at Charleston, S. C., on the 10th inst., was colder than at any period since 1857. Ice was formed on Ashley River.

The Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad is completed between Cleveland and the latter place.

LOCAL NEWS.

An action to recover the sum of $5,000, the amount of a life insurance policy, has been brought in the Superior Court by one Charles Ranftle against the New-York Life Insurance Company. The defendants admit the issuing of the policy, and make no issue as to the death of the person whose life was insured; but set up as one of their defences that there was a conspiracy between the deceased, the plaintiff, his brother, and another brother named August Ranftle, to defraud not only the defendants, but other life insurance companies, by falsely representing the habits, health, condition in life, &c., of the insured at the time the policy was obtained. Deceased had $10,000 on his life in another company at the time of his death. The case is now on trial before Justice McCunn and a jury.

Philip Kraemer, the private watchman who was found on Thursday morning severely beaten about the head by burglars, who had carried off $2,000 worth of silk trimming from the factory of Messrs. Heineman, Silberman & Co., in Thirty-fifth-street, where Kraemer was on duty, as previously reported, died during Sunday night, from the effects of his injuries. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Wildey, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts. The Jury recommended that the Mayor offer a reward for the detection of the perpetrators, and the firm have already offered one for the same purpose.

The mysterious tragedy in Forty-seventh-street still excites attention. The inquest was commenced yesterday, but no additional light was thrown upon the subject of the probable cause of death. A *post-mortem* examination was made yesterday, but no evidences of poison discovered. The inquest was therefore postponed until Monday evening next, to afford Prof. Doremus sufficient time to make an analysis of the contents of the stomachs. The mother is slowly recovering, and it is hoped that her deposition will be procured in time for the resumption of the inquest.

The General Term of the Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the Court below in the case of the People on the Relation of the Market Commissioners *vs.* The Common Council of the City of New-York. This, it may be remembered, is the case of the Eighteenth Ward Market, where, by virtue of an act of the last Legislature, the Commissioners appointed applied to the Common Council for the issuing of $75,000 worth of stock, for the purpose of erecting a market in the Eighteenth Ward. The opinion in the case is given by Justice Clerke; Judge Ingraham dissented.

There were 417 deaths in this City last week—103 men, 85 women, 119 boys and 110 girls—an increase over last week of 23, and a decrease of 80 as compared with the corresponding period of 1865. Of the deceased, 201 were children under five years of age. The mortality of the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption, 49; infantile marasmus, 27; scarlet fever, 17; typhus fever, 13; bronchitis, 16: infantile convulsions, 33; diphtherite, 14; dropsy in the head, 17: inflammation of the lungs, 36. From external causes, 40. There were 59 deaths in the institutions, and 45 interments in Potter's Field.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. A resolution was adopted appointing a special committee with instructions to report on the best system of bridging Broadway. An ordinance creating a new clerkship in the Bureau of the Chief Clerk of the Common Council was laid over. A petition, numerously signed, was received, asking for the abatement of the nuisance at the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, caused by a column of ascending steam. It was referred, and the Board adjourned to Wednesday next.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday concurred in the ordinance regulating the granting of permits for street stands, &c. The Clerk of the Common Council was directed to publish 3,000 copies of the Corporation Ordinances. On motion of Councilman Pullman, the communication of the Comptroller, containing a statement of the rents derived from City property, was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places, in order that it may be ascertained whether or not the property can be rendered more productive. The Board then adjourned.

In the case of the People on the relation of Dennis against M. T. Brennan, Comptroller, &c., the General Term of the Supreme Court have affirmed the order with costs; Barnard, Presiding Justice, dissenting. Opinions were given by Justices Barnard and Ingraham. In the case of the People on the relation of Alonzo Bliss against M. T. Brennan, Comptroller, &c., the order is reversed, and a peremptory mandamus ordered with costs. An opinion has been given by Justice Ingraham.

A narrow escape from death by suffocation from coal gas occurred yesterday morning, in Tenth-avenue, near One Hundred and Fifty-second-street. Two families named Smeliker and Bradley, consisting of ten persons, were found about 4 o'clock A. M. completely prostrated by the fumes of coal gas issuing from a bakery in the basement. The Thirty-second Precinct Police removed the inmates of the dwelling, and they are now out of danger.

Mr. John C. Stamp was crushed between a Fordham Railway car and the trestle-work at the Harlem Bridge on Sunday evening. He died the same evening. An inquest was held by Coroner Collin yesterday, and the Jury rendered a verdict censuring the Fordham Railroad Company for having their track so near the trestle-work of the draw.

Two burglars were surprised yesterday morning by Mr. Richardson, residing on the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Tenth-avenue, who was awakened by the gas being lighted in an adjoining room. He was knocked down and beaten by the thieves in their hurried exit from the premises. The burglars succeeded in escaping with a gold watch, valued at $500.

The four Police Courts yielded, yesterday, a robbery on the highway, an attempt to shoot a man in a Bowery lager-bier saloon, an assault with the knife, a forgery, two burglaries, and any number of thefts. The Justices declined to accept bail for several of the prisoners.

A decree of divorce was granted in the Supreme Court yesterday, by Justice Barnard, in the case of Abbie Combrane against Thomas A. C. Combrane—such is the spelling of the names according to the bulletin in the clerk's office.

The Supreme Court at General Term yesterday, affirmed the judgment in the case of D. C. Wharton Smith et al. *vs.* the Independent Telegraph Company. The opinion was given by Presiding Justice Barnard.

Auguste Ludkie, who was shot on the 16th inst. by one of a gang of rowdies engaged in a street brawl in front of a dance-house, No. 161 Washington-street, died during Sunday night at the New-York Hospital, from the effects of his wound. An inquest will be held to-day.

The appeal taken to the General Term of the Supreme Court in the case of Wagner, the murderer, was decided yesterday. The judgment of the Court below is affirmed. We understand Wagner's counsel will take the case to the Court of Appeals.

The trial of Cahill, accused of the murder of Policeman Duryea, at Jones' Woods, on May 16, 1864, was commenced yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. So far, the testimony is unfavorable to the prisoner.

In the case of Oram, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, charged with being the murderer of Mr. Van Doran, in Beaver-street, some months ago, a jury has been impanneled, and the trial will proceed to-day.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Sunday-School Teachers' Association was held in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church last evening. The exercises were mostly of a devotional character.

Sylvester D. Alvoord was arrested yesterday and held for examination before United States Commissioner Osborn, on the charge of passing counterfeit fifty cent currency.

Mr. Wolff Kroenthal's bakery, in the basement of No. 267 East Houston-street, was damaged by fire, at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, to the extent of about $1,000. Insurance, $7,500.

Real estate at auction yesterday was flat, bidders and buyers being under the weather. At the Exchange Salesrooms at noon, there were not more than a hundred bidders, and but few sales were effected.

Gold was steady yesterday at 137⅛@137¼, as on Saturday. Exchange on London advanced to 108⅜@108¾. Government stocks steady. The Railway speculation excited, and the fluctuations frequent from 1 to 2 ₩ cent.

A limited demand prevailed for most kinds of produce and merchandise yesterday. Flour and Grain were declining. Lard was dearer. Freights were dull.

Transactions between dealers in animals designed for slaughter, at the various Live Stock Markets, are quite small. The cold storm of rain during most of the day on Monday, prevented an active business at most of the yards. Beeves sell no quicker than the same quality of animals did one week ago. Trade in milch cows is dull, and prices are not improving. Veal calves, well-fattened, are in fair request at last week's prices. Up to this hour sheep are heavy, with an upward tendency in prices for good mutton. Sales of live hogs are moderate, the demand fair and prices firm. The majority of dealers agree that prices are really no higher than they were one week ago, for any kind of animals except mutton sheep. As most of the beeves and milch cows are exposed to the storm in foul yards, and get but little to eat, the best ones do not appear as good as they really are, while poor ones look so badly that it is sometimes very difficult to sell them for what they cost in the country.

The Freedmen's Bureau Bill—The President's Veto.

The country will not be taken by surprise in reading the announcement of the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. That veto implies no essential difference of opinion between the Executive and the majority in Congress on the primary object of the bill.

The promoters of the measure regarded it as a necessary corollary of the enactments under which the slaves of the South acquired their freedom. But of these promoters a large proportion, we venture to think, were prepared to accept any modification in the proposed organization which, without imperiling the main object sought for, should better affirm a faith in the returning loyalty and good sense of the governing class at the South.

The President has not for one moment concealed, either from party friends or party opponents, that he cherishes this faith, and that he cherishes it in the face of an experience more bitter than fell to the lot of any public man of his rank who dared to stand by the Union in its hour of extreme peril. Just in proportion as he was prepared to make sacrifices for the integrity of the Union, when that integrity was most endangered, to the same extent to-day would he forego the *éclât* of a sectional popularity where his judgment refuses its assent. In the former case the severe test of experience has shown him to have been right. In the present instance he does not claim—and only the most indiscreet of those who call themselves his friends will claim on his behalf—any infallibility of judgment.

What must chiefly concern the President now, and what will most materially affect the position he is destined to hold in the judgment of his countrymen hereafter, lies in the assurance which the temper and bearing of his policy gives to all classes and sections that he has the permanent welfare and *unity* of the country at heart, above and beyond all other considerations. To dispute his right to recall the attention of Congress to considerations which may have escaped its attention in the enactment of specific measures, for the benefit of the freedmen or any other class, is to dispute the Executive authority as a coördinate branch of the National Legislature. To interpret his veto of this particular measure as an act at variance with the scope and direction of the national policy, would be a declaration of non-confidence more fatal to complete and cordial restoration, than all the acts of secession that were ever passed or conceived in the rebel States. The President abates nothing of his oft-expressed desire to see full and ample protection extended to the freedmen of the South. He is now, as he has been through the most trying crisis of the rebellion, profoundly and solemnly impressed with the belief that the question of Union is paramount to all others. And we are bound to believe him when he tells us in the opening sentence of this veto message, that it is "with profound regret" he has come to the conclusion that "it would not be consistent with the public welfare" to give his approval to the measure. We are also bound to believe, that a measure which should assure to the freedmen the same protection which the present was designed to provide, and which should offer fewer points open to objection in its details, would meet with a ready assent.

Some of the grounds of objection urged in the veto are not without force. The act of March last is still in operation. That was an act for a time of war. But additional experience as to what may be the best provision for a time of peace can do no harm. The bill, it is further urged, extends military jurisdiction over all parts of the United States, where refugees or freedmen may be found; and might, therefore, provoke a dangerous interference in districts where the ordinary judicial procedure has never been interrupted by rebellion. The military Judge, whose humbler title is an "Agent," may be so entirely a stranger in the district over which his jurisdiction extends as to be unable to do justice. The Judge thus empowered is not governed by any of the ordinary rules of evidence, the President and the War Department being the authorities to prescribe the forms and mode of procedure for his guidance.

Herein, the President thinks the proposed measure at variance with the words of the Constitution, which declares that "No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger."

The President further presents objections founded on the rights and the existing *status* of the freedmen themselves. Their dependence, he urges, should be in the United States Courts and the State Courts, instead of military jurisdiction, and he refuses, looking to the actual value of negro labor in the South—to believe that the position of the freedmen is one so *exposed* as has been represented. The whole tone of the Message, however, shows that the Executive authority will not be interposed to prevent the enactment of any measure which, without overthrowing the existing civil jurisdiction of the Courts, shall insure to the emancipated class at the South complete and effective protection in their newly acquired rights.

In no essential point is the President at variance either with the majority in Congress or with the country—so far as the claims of the freedmen are concerned. He seeks to reach the end aimed at in the vetoed bill by other, and—what he deems—less radical agencies. It will, therefore, be for Congress and the country to weigh carefully the objections offered; and at least to respect, if they cannot assent, to the reasons on which the Executive veto is based.

Municipal Commissions.

The *Tribune* misrepresents Hon. Mr. Littlejohn for the purpose of justifying, or attempting to justify, its own inconsistencies. Mr. Littlejohn only objected to *partisan* Commissions. Non-partisan Commissions have reformed many and gross municipal abuses. These Commissions originated with an individual whose compensation for the abuse of the *Tribune* is found in their usefulness. The Commissioners of Emigration, as well as the law under which they were appointed, cost time, labor and contumely. The individual referred to had the active cooperation of but one New-Yorker. The eminently philanthropic Commissioners were named in the bill. The Park Commissioners were designated by the same individual, and also named in the bill. The excellent Board of Governors of Charities was constituted under the same auspices. And finally, on the suggestion of the same individual, by an agreement between Gov. Seymour and a Republican Senate, a non-partisan Police Board was organized.

Appreciating the beneficent results of non-partisan Commissions, the last Legislature passed a law designed to reform the Fire Department by the appointment of a non-partisan Board of Commissioners. But the present Governor chose to arrest this policy. Instead of responding to the almost universal demand of our citizens, by nominating two Republicans and two Democrats, the Governor sent a political Commission to the Senate. Senators Andrews, White, Folger, and others protested against subjecting the lives and property of our citizens to a partisan Commission, but they were overruled; and the terrible consequences are but too well known.

And this brings us to the Health Bill. In view of an approaching and fearful pestilence, our citizens framed a Health Bill, providing for an enlightened and efficient Board of non-partisan Commissioners. At Albany this bill encounters the fell spirit of party. The Governor, intent, it would seem, only upon the question of delegates to the next State Convention, claimed the appointment of the Commissioners. The Senate, with laudable independence, passed the bill in its non-partisan form. The Assembly struck out the life-preserving section. The Senate refused to recede from, and the Assembly adhered to its position. Committees of Conference were appointed. In the meantime, by a violation of faith and honor, a partisan of the Governor and the *Tribune* had been chosen a Police Commissioner. This worked a change. The vehement objections to the Police Commissioners subsided! A compromise was effected. The Governor appoints three physicians and a layman. And now the *Tribune*, alarmed at its own work, asks the Governor to appoint the same physicians whom the Assembly rejected! What a commentary upon faction! Into what a labyrinth of contradictions and humiliations devious and dishonest courses involves politicians!

Gas Companies take Notice.—A bill is now before the State Legislature, the passage of which would cause that body to be held in grateful remembrance to the last generation of suffering New-Yorkers. Substantially it puts the great gas monopolies on the same footing as the Insurance Companies. It calls for the establishment of a bureau at Albany to which these Companies shall make full and accurate returns at stated periods, and limits the amount of dividends that shall be made to stockholders to ten per cent. The surplus profits are to be divided *pro rata* among the patrons of the Companies who consume more than twenty dollars' worth of gas per annum. There is not an argument in favor of compelling Insurance Companies to make a full exhibit of their affairs, and of preventing the stockholders in them from deriving extortionate profits from those who patronize them, that does not apply with tenfold force to these great gas monopolies. No man is compelled to patronize an Insurance Company, but every one is obliged to burn gas to a greater or less extent, and it is a wrong to the public, which every year makes greater, that these corporations should be allowed to wax inordinately wealthy upon the necessities of the people. The law proposed would go far to set matters straight, and it should be passed.

The Police Commission—Broken Faith.

"Hon. Benj. F. Manierre, of our City, has been nominated for Police Commissioner by the Union members of the Legislature. We presume there is no doubt of his election. He will prove a faithful and efficient officer."—*Tribune.*

In 1863, when the Executive Department was Democratic and the Legislature Republican, a non-partisan Police Board was organized, two of its members being Republican and two of them Democrats. That consummation had been long desired, and was universally approved.

The New-York *Tribune* was a party to the compact. Both political parties accepted it, and were bound by it. The term of Mr. McMurray, a Democrat, expired first. The Republicans of the City, recognizing their obligations, presented no candidate. Not so with the *Tribune* faction, one of whom went to Albany, and, with the aid of the Governor and Speaker, succeeded in bringing dishonor upon the Republican Party. This shameful violation of faith, we are happy to know, was resisted by Messrs. Pierson, Lent and Murphy, Republican Senators from Brooklyn and New-York.

In December the *Tribune* opposed the Republican candidate for Mayor of New-York on the ground that the Chief Magistrate of the City should not be a partisan. How much of *sincerity* there was in this profession may be gathered from the fact that it now, in violation of the faith of the party, and of its own record, approves of the invasion, or a non-partisan Police Board.

Beside the disgrace which attaches to a party that violates a compact, the City is to pay dearly for it. When the Democracy recovers power—and they are, of course, strengthened by such outrages—they will wipe out the present efficient Police organization, throwing this great force back into the hands of Fernando Wood, thus converting it into a scourge instead of a blessing to the City.

The Growth and Prosperity of New-York.

The growth of this City within the present century is one of the marvels of our country. The little town in which many of our older residents were born, has before their death taken rank among the great capitals of the world, with but a few ahead of it. The reminiscences of Mr. Weed, which have been published in our columns, carry that part of our population under forty years of age back to a period which seems to them centuries away. To read of the society and life, the commerce and industry, the ways and habits, the ideas and prospects, the theatres, the coffee and cake saloons, the evening walks and social talks of our immediate ancestors, who but lately inhabited the lower end of this island; and then to contemplate the City in its present proportions, its commercial and industrial development, its appliances of civilization and its intellectual position—it seems as if we had passed across a space in which generations had lived and died, instead of a period so brief that hundreds of men now living and enjoying the present order of affairs, spent the years of their boyhood and early manhood amid the older and primitive condition of things.

The geographical position and local advantages of New-York have unquestionably had much to do with its unparalleled growth. Of all the seaports on the North Atlantic it is the most inviting, and has the most facilities for commerce. Points by the Gulf of St. Lawrence may be nearer to the great commercial nations of Europe; but nature having made them available only half of the year, they are thereby rendered of little account the whole of it. The commercial points on the Gulf of Mexico are not only, as compared with New-York, a thousand miles out of the direct line of travel between the two civilized continents, but the geology of the region around the Gulf places almost insurmountable obstacles in the way of the establishment there of a city of the greatest pretensions; and the geology of the country bank of the Gulf is such as to render impracticable the building up of these varied industries, and the growth of these populous rural communities which are the necessary adjuncts and supports of all great cities. As for the rival cities nearer to us, if New-York can be said to have any rivals—as for Philadelphia on one side and Boston on the other, Portland in the North and Norfolk in the South—one has but to look at the map to see their inferiority to New-York in one or other of the characteristics which lie at the foundation of a great commercial city.

Not less forward has New-York been in the character of the stock which constitutes the basis of its population. It is not overrating our old Dutch element to say that the historical qualities it illustrated for centuries in Europe, and which it brought to this country, have contributed in a very high degree to the establishment of the City in that supremacy which it now enjoys. It is true enough that the Dutch were here for a couple of centuries before the City gave any astonishing signs of activity or growth; and it is possibly true that without an infusion of the qualities of the English stock we should never have developed into what we now are. But it is equally certain that without their broad-mindedness, their impassivity, their perseverance, their conscientiousness, their industrious habits and their commercial proclivities, New-York City would not have displayed these distinguishing traits to-day in the high measure that she confessedly does. It is a vital question in the history of a city who were its founders, and New-York was equally fortunate both in her founders and her foundation.

When about 1820, the City first gave intelligible indications of its subsequent greatness—when the astute and enterprising class of merchants (many of whom are still with us, reposing amid their wealth and laurels,) first came upon the stage—none fancied that the rapidity of the City's growth could in any measure approach what has since then been our experience. But the high swell of emigration which began to roll in from Europe, and whose volume has since then been magnified year by year, told beyond belief upon the growing little City. It brought with it new crafts and old experiences; it gave us new labor, and established among us the customs of an older civilization; much capital came with it, and much more followed in its wake. It amalgamated easily and solidly with our native element, and from the twain sprang the product of the present day. It concentrated largely in the city in which was its first experience of America, and which held out to them such unequaled attractions and opportunities. Capital, too, concentrated itself here for essentially the same reasons, and every shilling that found among us profitable investment was a lodestone to attract others to the same locality. Those who left the City for other parts of the State, or for the West, contributed hardly less to its growth and prosperity than those who remained in it. For the former first made a necessity, and then built that wonderful work, the Erie Canal, which has had such an untold influence in building up our City in population, wealth and power. They first made a necessity, and then built the vast system of railroads which find their termini in New-York, and which bear to us the wealth of half a continent, and distribute in return the products of the civilized world. They first made a necessity, and then built those thousand towns in our State, and in adjacent States, and throughout the great West, which now play the part of tributaries to their imperial and natural chief.

In all respects, New-York has thus the most solid basis for the present and the future. Its growth has been quick as that of a mushroom, but solid as the granite are its foundations. Its growth may be retarded and its prosperity impeded by such short-sighted cupidity as some of its land-holders and property-owners have lately displayed; but nothing short of absolute idiocy on their part can even temporarily prevent its march to a position where it will find its only rival in London.

To Our Kind Correspondents.

We receive, in one way and another, two or three hundred communications in each week. Of these we print perhaps a dozen. Necessarily, a great many well-meaning friends are disappointed in not finding their contributions in our columns. A few words of advice to correspondents generally may be useful, although this may be the hundredth repetition of the main points:

1. Never expect to see your manuscript after sending it to a newspaper. We have distinctly announced, again and again, that we *do not* preserve rejected articles. Had we done so, the Times building would long ago have been stocked as closely as a pawnbroker's shelves.

2. Never send a communication without giving your real name and address. More than three-fourths of the matter sent to us goes into the waste basket *without being read*, because we find upon them no real names. Any designing fellow may write stuff to put a newspaper in a wrong position; hence we insist upon actual personal responsibility, and in important cases we must be sure that the names are *bona fide*.

3. Don't write long essays. Give us new ideas; give us short, practical, common-sense (and *brief*) notes upon the vital questions of the hour. Mind the hint to be *brief*—very brief. Life is short; newspapers are circumscribed; space is valuable; words are many, and writers are over-garrulous. If you are convinced that you can add an idea or an item that will benefit or enlighten your fellow-men, say it, but say it in the briefest possible space. Don't "take my pen in hand to inform you that these few lines come hoping that you are well," &c. Think carefully over what you have to say, reduce your comments to the lowest possible fraction, express that by the most convenient logarithm, and it may be that your little gem will find a place in the *omnium gatherum* of a great newspaper.

4. Again we repeat, don't ask us to return or preserve manuscripts. Those of length that forbid copying are too long for printing. The first and easiest sin of an amateur writer is to be prolix. We have a clear recollection of the time when we could not for our lives have put these few hints in less than three columns. Take the advice of an old stager. The editor who unfolds a manuscript of half a dozen pages inwardly groans at the waste of words, glances at the beginning and the ending, and rejects nine in ten of such papers mainly because he cannot or will not wade through them. Long letters and communications are very often published, but they are almost invariably written by well-known friends in whom the editor has confidence.

5. We are quite willing to encourage those who have any good things to say. Therefore we ask them to heed this bit of advice. If they write, let the actual name and address accompany each item. A moment's thought ought to convince the most careless that it is not within reason that an editor should give the powerful indorsement of his paper and himself to matter which the writer is afraid or ashamed to own. And once more, remember that we have not time to return or preserve manuscripts—we cannot do it. Also remember that while you are crystalizing into words the grand ideas of which you are possessed, a thousand more may be doing the same thing; that the thousand and one valuable contributions may reach us all in a heap; that, in spite of our enlargement, we cannot by any possibility print more than a tenth of the ten hundred; that you have nine chances in ten of being one of the rejected. But don't give it up so; send us, *very briefly*, such important ideas as may occur to you, and we will do our utmost to give you voice in our columns. But don't forget to give your name, (in confidence, of course,) and don't expect us to preserve manuscripts.

Gas.—What is the matter with our Gas Companies? The stuff they now furnish us is most execrable. Looking up the dim vista of any gas-lighted street, we find just about what blind Milton fabled of the nether hell:

> "At once, as far as angels' ken he views
> The dismal situation waste and wild:
> A dungeon horrible, on all sides round
> As one great furnace flamed; yet from those flames
> No light, but rather darkness visible,
> Served only to discover sights of woe.
> Regions of sorrow, doleful shades, where peace
> And rest can never dwell; hope never comes."

If blind old Melisigenes had been in Chatham-street last night, he would have felt, though he could not have seen, the singular fitness of his picture. A row of invalid glow-worms might have shamed the gas-lamps, so-called, which scarcely shed their lurid gloom over the half-visible frames of their iron brackets. Such light is miserable guidance and no protection. The best of all watchmen, and the cheapest, is abundant and good gas. But if this base deterioration is to go on, our banks, insurance and other establishments where great values are deposited must come back to petroleum and tallow-dips. The present sort of gaslight is simply an invitation to burglars; thirty feet away from a "light" one could not see the elephant *Hannibal*. Yet we do not see that the metres record the least diminution, or that the monthly bills grow in the slightest respect smaller. We pay for light, and get gas. The difference is visible but not pocketable.

Ferry Improvements.

The Legislature ought to enact as follows: Every ferry company shall have at the extreme outer end of their bridges a portcullis, divided into two equal parts, and each rising by weights, and shutting off all communication with their boats. They should have a moveable fence running from either side of the boats to the centre of the bow, meeting a fence which should run from the outer edge of the bridge to the gate. A boat comes in; the portcullis is down; the fence on the boat is set so as to turn all the passengers and vehicles to the right; the boat is hitched up, the right portcullis is raised, and the people and vehicles pass off; two minutes after the fence is swung round, the right portcullis comes down, the left one is raised, and the current of passengers for Brooklyn goes aboard in a quiet and comfortable manner.

By this means the ferries may discharge and receive passengers without bringing the opposing crowds together; the possibility of a "man overboard" would be quite removed; the vast travel over the boats would move with perfect regularity, and the boats might make ten trips where they now make eight, just by substituting safety for danger, and order for confusion. The cost would be the price of the gates. The amount of comfort would be incalculable. Soon after the breaking down of a bridge at Staten Island, and the drowning of half a dozen victims, the company owning the ferry took something like the course here indicated—they still keep their passengers under lock and key until those coming in have left the boat. Hence there is comparative order and certain safety. The Legislature ought to put these ideas into practical shape, and compel Ferry Companies to treat two-legged beings a little better than they do quadrupeds.

The Press.—We have frequently warned those Southern newspapers which have of late been attempting to stir up bitter feeling between the North and South, that their course was doing infinite danger to Southern interests. It has now proved a damaging one for themselves as well as for their section. Gen. Grant's order providing for the suppression of all seditious sheets will be enforced with military promptitude and severity. We are extremely sorry that so many of the Southern papers should have given provocation to the issuance of such an order. We do not like military interference, or any sort of interference with the press; but it is little too much to ask the North to permit the malignantly traitorous utterances in which Southern journals are now indulging, after the experiences of the last five years. In the meantime, the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* draws an imperfect parallel in remarking:

"One of the Copperhead wing of the Chicago *Tribune's* editorial corps attributes the President's recent declarations, to the colored men and the Virginians, to *drunkenness*, and says they are only equaled in absurdity 'by the frantic yells of terror of a Toombs, or the maudlin ejaculations of a Wigfall.' He also finds in Mr. Johnson himself a terrible illustration of the prejudices that disqualify Southerners for any share in the Government 'in a free State civilization.' Another imputation is that the President 'is doing all in his power to unsheath once more the Damocles sword of the irrepressible conflict, and to fasten upon another generation all the woes, peril and agonies of another civil war.' There is more of the same sort, which, if it were printed in Richmond, Gen. Terry would squelch off hand."

A New Paper at Albany.—The *Tribune* says: "There is, we hear, a movement on foot to establish a new Republican paper at Albany. Ample capital, it is said, is ready to be embarked in such an enterprise, and it is thought it can be made highly remunerative and specially satisfactory to the Republican Party of this State."

If cholera is to be treated politically; if the faith and honor of the Republican Party is to be persistently violated; if dishonest canal officers are to continue their depredations upon the Canal Fund, there certainly ought to be "A new paper at Albany," for that policy and its representatives are without an organ. The sooner the *Tribune* establishes a branch there, the better for those who expect to profit by dishonor and plunder. And now that "Tom Carroll" is unavailable as editor, the *Tribune's* "Albany Correspondent," who is a State Canal officer and lobbyman, should be made its editor. There is nothing like having "the right man in the right place."

A New Light in South Carolina.—In a message transmitted to the South Carolina Legislature recently, Gov. Orr used this language:

"So long as the African was a slave, though his moral training was not neglected, it was our policy to prohibit him from learning to read and write. Now it is our policy to enlighten and elevate him, for it makes him more trustworthy, and reduces crime and poverty in our midst."

The doctrine enunciated in these sentences is not particularly new in the North; but it is a decided novelty in the South, and especially in an official message of a Governor of the Palmetto State.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.—The "African" was given last night to a brilliant audience. To-night Ricci's delicious opera of "Crispino è la Comare."

The preparations for the grand Ball d'Opera are progressing rapidly, and we notice that the subscribers' tickets will be ready for delivery on Wednesday next. We saw six imps of darkness, commonly called printers' devils, carrying a proof to the Academy on Saturday. The wind was high, and they had some difficulty in entering, but finally succeeded. We were struck with the liberal proportions of the card and dazzled with the splendor of its typography. The sale of tickets for the public commences on Thursday, the 22d inst. It will be seen by reference to the official announcement elsewhere that cards can only be obtained by personal application to the Director of the Opera, or to a member of the Committee. There can be no doubt that the opera ball will be the most brilliant entertainment of the season, and those who propose to assist on the occasion had better procure their tickets as speedily as possible. The number is limited to one thousand.

Barnum's Museum.—Taking advantage of the increased stage facilities of the new Museum, Mr. Barnum yesterday presented his patrons with a new spectacular drama. The subject may fairly be described as of universal interest, inasmuch as it is derived from sacred history. The name "Moses, or Israel in Egypt," sufficiently indicates the plot. An acknowledgment is made to Ingraham's *Pillar of Fire*, for material obtained from that work; the rest, which is not very good—is due to the pen of G. L. Aiken, Esq. The situations and tableaux are striking, except the last—"crossing the Red Sea and Destruction of Pharaoh and his Hosts." This, it seems to us, might be improved. At present the impression is insignificant. We see the Israelites escap-

ling between high walls of water. The "flat" is then shifted a few yards, and we behold the Egyptians struggling in the waves. There are many scenes in this interesting drama of great merit, and a moving panorama of Egypt deserves particular mention for its effectiveness. Mr. HEILGE has exercised more than his usual care, and has certainly been rewarded with complete success. The costumes, properties, emblems, &c., are thoroughly good. They could hardly be better at any Broadway theatre. If Mr. BARNUM will adhere to the standard of this piece, in the important respects we have referred to, he will speedily test the holding capacity of his very handsome and capacious theatre. We are glad to notice that he is already beginning to reinvigorate his company with an infusion of purer dramatic blood than has usually flown in its veins. Mr. DALY, who has been a leading member of the best companies in the City, made his *rentrée* here as *Moses*, and played that part with admirable clearness of diction and propriety of action. Mr. ANDREWS, although less moderate, was distinct and effective. Mrs. J. J. PRIOR, who, despite her voice, is one of the best and most useful actresses on the stage, was excellent as *Miriam*. Mrs. W. L. JAMISON was also acceptable as *Nilia*. Of the other actresses, the least said the better. So, too, of Messrs. HADAWAY and BRIDGMAN, who were as lively as a couple of cooked crabs. It is incredible that the gabble uttered by the gentleman last-named was ever penned. We prefer to think that it was hastily concocted on the spur of the moment. The drama was completely successful, and will be repeated twice daily until further notice. It should be remembered that the afternoon performances now commence at 2 instead of 3.

WOOD'S THEATRE.—Mr. CHAS. GAYLER's sensation drama of the "Atonement, or The Child Stealer," was produced here last evening to an exceedingly good house. The performance terminated at too late an hour for any but the briefest mention. The play is an effective one, but it does not command any particular emotion, and therefore holds but loosely the sympathy of the audience. It has been put on the stage with more care than we expect at the hands of Mr. WOOD, and is well acted—the leading parts being played by Miss LUCILLE WESTERN and Mr. BARTON HILL, both of whom were excellent. We shall take another opportunity of speaking of the piece.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL commenced a new engagement at this establishment, playing, as usual, *Fanchon*, in the piece of that name. The announcement is sufficient.

MISS BATEMAN IN BROOKLYN.—The first night of Miss BATEMAN's too brief season at the Brooklyn Academy was the occasion of a personal ovation rarely witnessed by theatre goers. The play of "Leah," under the management, reintroduced the fair Brooklynite to her admiring fellow-citizens. The house was crowded, the performance satisfactory, and the applause tremendous. Miss BATEMAN will appear again on Wednesday and Friday nights at the same place.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

OUR ALBANY LETTER.

The Alleged Interview Between Gov. Fenton and a Senator—Correction—The Political, Civil and Criminal Codes—New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad—Some of the Secret History of the Health Bill.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 19, 1866.

In a recent letter to the TIMES I gave on authority that I deemed entirely reliable, an account of an alleged interview between Gov. FENTON and a Senator, wherein the former attempted to influence the latter's vote on the disagreement of the two Houses over the Health Bill. Desiring to misrepresent nobody in this correspondence, much less the Governor of my State, and seeking only to relate *facts*, I will now state that I believe my information was incorrect, and that I am convinced no such conversation took place. The statement I made came to me on such responsible authority that no correspondent could have hesitated to notice it. I do not care now to state what my authority was, or why one story should be told one day and another the next, but merely content myself with saying that the whole thing was apparently a sensation, got up in a certain quarter to excite attention and sympathy. As it did injustice to the Governor, it should be corrected.

I believe it has not been made known to the public that the Judiciary Committees of the two Houses, at the time of the adjournment, had been at work for a fortnight on the Penal Code reported by the Commissioners, and that both committees intend to meet together until not only that code, but the Political and Civil Codes shall have been considered and reported. There is some probability that, as a result of the labors of the joint committee, there will be an entire revolution of the law on the subjects to which they relate. Lawyers who have familiarized themselves with existing laws and forms, quite generally object to a change, but others believe that the adoption of these codes would greatly simplify the whole matter, and dispense with a vast mass of useless lumber and senseless verbiage which now fill the law-books,

* * * "And lead, by ragged routes,
From ancient dogmas down to modern doubts."

At all events, there will be a concerted effort to adopt these codes, which, having been printed and circulated, are probably understood in their general character by lawyers and others interested throughout the State.

The bill to facilitate the construction of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad passed the Senate on Saturday, before the adjournment, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Barnett, Bennett, Campbell, C. G. Cornell, E. Cornell, Crowley, Gibson, Godard, Humphrey, Kline, La Bau, Low, T. Murphy, Platt, Stanford, Wilbor, Williams, Wolcott—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Folger, Lent, O'Donnell, Sutherland, White—5.

As passed, the bill exempts the road from taxation until a single track shall be laid throughout its length. It will go to the Assembly, and after the adjournment will, doubtless, provoke a spirited contest in that body. It will be championed in the House by Mr. LITTLEJOHN, of Oswego.

I should, perhaps, state as a matter of history, that previous to the agreement of the Conference Committees on the Health Bill, Lieut.-Gov. ALVORD and Senator FOLGER had a somewhat protracted interview with Gov. FENTON. Precisely what that interview was is unknown, but there is no doubt that it exerted a powerful influence in inducing the Senate Committee to concede the appointment of the four Sanitary Commissioners to the Governor. It is hinted that the Governor gave an assurance that he did not desire to appoint a partisan board, as in the case of the Fire Commissioners, but simply sought to make the Commission effective as a sanitary, and not a political measure. Certain it is that there was no prospect of an agreement of the two committees until after this conversation was had with the Governor, after which it was given out at once that there was a prospect of accomplishing something. If, after all, an efficient non-partisan board is secured, the public will exclaim, "All's well that ends well."

PERSIMMON.

MEXICO.

Papantla Garrisoned by Austrian Troops—Earthquake in the Province of Oajaca—Churches and Other Buildings Destroyed.

Files of the *Pajara Verde*, a newspaper published in the City of Mexico, have been received here, with news to Jan. 30.

The adhesion of Papantla to the Empire is announced. The place is held by Gen. THUN with an Austrian garrison.

The Emperor has issued a decree authorizing the formation of a company for exploring and colonising the District of Huanchinango, and Mitlatoyuca and Amixtlan.

The earthquake of the 2d of January proves to have been more extensive than was at first reported. At Oajaca it consisted of oscillations from north to south, ending with a confused shake, the whole lasting about a minute. The people were much frightened, many thinking that the end of the world was at hand. A number of the houses in the city were badly damaged, among them the Government palace. At Coscomatepec, the parish church and several other buildings were destroyed, but as the population had sought refuge in the open streets and squares, no one was killed.

At Cordoba there was a general panic. Many buildings were damaged and it was believed that if the shock had lasted five seconds longer the whole city would have been in ruins. In one of the sold churche a French force was stationed, and the last man had just left the building when the dome and cupola fell. Only one person was injured. In many of the smaller interior towns much damage was done.

Seventeen persons were drowned on the 10th of January by the wreck of a small vessel, the *Manuelita*, near Carmen.

Progress of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad—Fire.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 19.

The Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad have completed their track from Cleveland to Cincinnati. The first train passed over the road on Saturday.

The saddlery and harness store of MCCALLUM BROS., on Main-street, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $20,000; insurance $5,000.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Continued from First Page.

printed and the consideration of the bill be postponed till to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

Mr. GRIMES asked for the admission of the motion.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, said that this was a message of the President, and was entitled to deliberate consideration. He would presume the unity of the party, and he hoped a postponement would be voted.

Mr. MCDOUGAL said the President had with great care and courtesy asked the renewed consideration of this body to the questions involved in this bill. He hoped the subject would be postponed.

The motion to print was agreed to.

Upon the question of postponement the yeas and nays were taken, resulting, yeas 17; nays 28, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Lane of Kansas, McDougal, Morrill, Nesmith, Riddle, Saulsbury, Stewart, Stockton, Van Winkle, Willey—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Cresswell, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Williams, Wilson, Yates—28.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, said he felt warranted in using "parliamentary tactics" to secure a postponement. He moved that the subject be postponed till 2 o'clock. Yeas, 17; nays, 29. Mr. LANE then moved to adjourn, but this was disagreed to.

After other desultory motions, Mr. SHERMAN, who had voted with the majority, said it was hardly fair to refuse an opportunity for discussion to those who had expressed a desire for it. If four-fifths of the body should determine to consider the subject now, it would be in the power of two or three to keep the Senate in session all night to no purpose. He therefore moved to adjourn.

The motion was carried without division, and the subject comes up for consideration to-morrow, at 1 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. ROGERS, of New-Jersey, introduced a bill to pay a bounty to the volunteers of 1861 and 1862 equal to the highest bounty paid to the volunteers of 1863 and 1864, equalizing the bounty according to the time of service; and to pay the three months' men a bounty of $100, deducting from said bounty any sum heretofore paid; and to pay $33 33 to the one-year men, to complete the payment of the $100 promised them. Also, a bill constituting eight hours a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the Federal Government. Also, a bill to repeal all acts of Congress exempting Government bonds and securities from taxation by or under Government, State or municipal authority, and empowering the State to tax them the same as they tax other property, and imposing a Government tax of one quarter of one per cent. upon them.

These bills were appropriately referred.

TRANSFER OF BARRACKS AND HOSPITALS.

Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio, offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer to any benevolent institution designated by the Governor of any one of the several States, temporary barracks, hospitals and encampments, provided there shall be no transfer when the property shall exceed in value $5,000.

BOUNTIES TO THE ONE HUNDRED DAYS MEN.

Mr. CLARK, of Ohio, introduced a bill giving bounty lands to officers and soldiers who served as one hundred days men, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. MCKEE (of Ky.) introduced a joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States. It provides that no person shall be nominated for or hold the office of President, or Vice-President, or Representative, or Senator, or any office under appointment of the President requiring confirmation by the Senate, who has been or shall hereafter be engaged in any armed conspiracy against the Government, or who has held any office under any pretended Government or conspiracy, or who has or shall hereafter volunteer, aid or encourage any conspiracy or rebellion against the Government of the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PROTECTION FROM ILLEGAL PROSECUTION.

Mr. MOULTON introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, for the protection of persons from illegal prosecution for acting under military authority.

STATUS OF THE REBEL STATES.

Mr. BROMWELL, of Illinois, offered a series of resolutions, declaring that the States of the Union which did not renounce their allegiance to the Federal Government, but defended the same in the face of the enemy in the war for the preservation of the Union, are the only States with the legal power to determine upon amendments to the Constitution; that those States which denied their allegiance to the Federal Government, and by their conventions, Legislatures and Executive powers turned over their several States to a foreign and another and distinct nationality, sought to be erected for the purpose of waging war, abrogated all government in those States as in and of the Union, and did wage a war against the Government of the United States until overthrown by force, and are not now in the field because our force and means prevented them from making further war. They have no further right to vote for any amendment to the Federal Constitution, or otherwise act so as to affect the rights of the loyal States, until they are restored to full power in the Union by Congress; and whenever any amendments shall be ratified by two-thirds of the Legislatures of the loyal States, and the States restored to the Union, they shall be held a part of the Constitution for all purposes.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, objected to the introduction of the proposition, but the House, by a vote of 78 against 31, granted leave, and it was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

DUTY ON PRINTING PAPER.

Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, introduced a joint resolution that, in lieu of the duty on printing paper, unsized, used for books and newspapers exclusively, now levied by law, there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of three per centum ad valorem.

PENALTIES FOR TREASON.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Oregon, offered resolutions declaring that the Government of the United States is intended to protect every individual in the free and untrammeled exercise of all his rights and privileges; that our safety and prosperity require that just and adequate penalties be visited on those who violate the law, and upon all transgressions—not for the purpose of retaliation or revenge, but to secure subordination to the constituted authorities; and that the House will stand by and sustain the President in executing the laws, by bringing to trial a sufficient number of the leading rebels against the National Government, in order to vindicate the national authority, sustain the confidence of the loyal people, and to rebuke conspirators and traitors for all time to come.

Debate arising, the resolutions went over.

MR. BANCROFT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. LAFLIN, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution, which was adopted, providing for the printing of 20,000 extra copies of the address of Hon. Mr. BANCROFT and other proceedings attendant on the memorial services on the life and character of the late President LINCOLN.

PETITIONS FROM THE THEATRES AND ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

Mr. RAYMOND, of New-York, presented a memorial of theatres in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, for an amendment of the law imposing taxes upon them, and asking relief from the tax upon their receipts when they do not equal their expenses. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means. Also the petition of the Assistant Assessors of the Thirty-second District of the City of New-York, for an increase of pay and allowances.

REMONSTRANCE FROM THE ENVELOPE MANUFACTURERS.

Mr. KETCHAM, of New-York, presented the remonstrance of ARCHIBALD WILSON and others, manufacturers, &c., of paper and envelopes, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., against the passage of the bill to sell stamped envelopes at the cost of the stamps only.

THE FREE TRADE LEAGUE.

Mr. KASSON presented the memorial of the American Free Trade League in reference to the Reciprocity Treaty, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE RESULTS OF THE REBELLION.

Mr. LONGYEAR introduced a series of resolutions declaring the views of the House relative to the results, &c., of the rebellion.

Mr. FINCK moved to lay them upon the table, which motion did not prevail.

Mr. RAYMOND called for a division of the resolutions and desired to ask a question.

Mr. LE BLOND should object unless an opportunity were afforded those who were opposed to the resolutions to express their reason for voting against them.

Mr. RAYMOND asked that the vote should be taken on the first two resolutions.

Mr. WENTWORTH demanded a vote on each and all.

Mr. SMITH inquired whether the resolution did not go to the Committee on Reconstruction.

The Speaker replied that the point of order came too late—otherwise the resolutions would go to that Committee.

The House then voted on the first resolution as follows:

Resolved, That in the language of the proclamtion of the President, of May 29, 1865, the rebellion "which was waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the Government thereof in the most violent and revolting form, but whose armed and organized forces have now been almost entirely overcome," has in the revolutionary progress deprived the people of the States in which it was organized of all civil government.

This was agreed to by a vote of yeas 102, nays 36, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Anderson, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Baxter, Beaman, Benjamin, Bidwell, Bingham, Blaine, Boutwell, Brandegee, Broomall, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Conklin, Cook, Defrees, Deming, Donelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eggleston, Eliot, Farnsworth, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Harding of Illinois, Hayes, Henderson, Higby, Holmes, Hooper, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of New-York, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbell, Hulburd, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelley, Kelso, Ketchum, Kuykendall, Laflin, Lawrence of Ohio, Loan, Longyear, Lynch, Marston, Marvin, McClurg, McIndoe, McKee, Mercur, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, Moulton, Myers, O'Neil, Orth, Paine, Perham, Pike, Plants, Pomeroy, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins, Schenck, Scofield, Shellabarger, Sloan, Spalding, Starr, Stevens, Thayer, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Ward, Warner, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Walker, Wentworth, Williams, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom, Woodbridge.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Bergen, Boyer, Brooks, Chandler, Dawson, Eldridge, Finck, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Grider, Hale, Harding of Kentucky, Hubbard of West Virginia, Kerr, Latham, McCullough, Mercer, Niblack, Nicholson, Phelps, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Raymond, Ritter, Rogers, Ross, Rousseau, Shanklin, Smith, Taber, John L. Thomas, Thornton, Trimble, Whaley.

The next resolution was read as follows:

Resolved, Whenever the people of any State are thus deprived of all civil Government, it becomes the duty of Congress by appropriate legislation to enable them to organize a State Government, and in the language of the Constitution to guarantee to each State a Republican form of Government.

This was agreed to by yeas 104, nays 33.

The third resolution was then voted on, namely:

Resolved, That it is the deliberate sense of this House that the condition of the rebel States fully justifies the President in maintaining the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in those States.

This was agreed to by yeas 117, nays 29.

The fourth and last resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the deliberate sense of this House that the condition of the rebel States fully justifies the President in maintaining military possession and control therein, and that the President is entitled to the thanks of the nation for employing the war power for the protection of the Union citizens and the freedmen in those States.

This was adopted by yeas 134, nays 8.

NAYS—Messrs. Grider, Harding of Kentucky, McCullough, Ritter, Rogers, Shanklin and Trimble.

THE PACIFIC OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Mr. BANKS, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution authorizing and requiring the Secretary of the Navy to detail one steam vessel from the Pacific Squadron to make a survey and soundings both of the American and Russian coast where it is proposed to establish telegraph communication between the Western and Eastern Continents, and for the transportation of materials, and generally afford such assistance as may be calculated to secure the success of the enterprise and to carry out the purposes of the act of July, 1864.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, opposed the resolution, as he was not willing to place the navy at the disposal of a foreign Government or private parties.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, said if action were taken on this subject it should be done at once.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, remarked that last year, when Congress permitted the Company to lay a telegraph by way of Russia, they authorized the Secretary of the Navy to send one or two ships to aid them; but some clerk in that Department said the vessels should not be sent, as the act read "authorized" and not "required." Russia had ordered two vessels for the service. He hoped that the intention of the law would be carried out, and that the vessel might not be withheld merely on the whim of a clerk.

Mr. BANKS said this was one of the grandest enterprises of the age. The vessel proposed to be furnished would carry the flag of the country. It was desirable to connect the lines at Behring's Straits. The author of the enterprise, Mr. COLLINS, was a native of New-York, but a citizen of California. Col. BULKLEY, as well as Mr. COLLINS, was well known to him. He was one of the most able, patriotic and firm men he ever knew. The telegraphic connection will be completed in 1867. By its establishment the Secretary of the Navy would be able to communicate with our vessels in any part of the earth. Not only Russia had sent out vessels, but the British Government had also given everything required; and the American Government had given nothing except this vessel.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said this was a bill in effect asking the people to pay the expense which the Company itself incurred.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, said this was not a corporation. The enterprise was a great act of civilization, stretching out the American continent to the Old World. It was the only means of reaching the people favorable to the United States. It was indispensably necessary, situated as we are with France and England, to unite ourselves with our only national friend—Russia.

Mr. BANKS repeated that this was not a private telegraph. The whole world was interested in it. If the Navy Department had no interest in it, the people of the United States have. This line would place us in communication with six hundred millions of people in Russia and China—the only national friends we have. It dwarfed, in the future, the European Powers hostile to us. Therefore every member ought to vote for the measure now before the House.

The joint resolution was passed.

THE RINDERPEST.

Mr. JAMES M. HUMPHREY, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill, which was passed, to prevent the spread of foreign disease among the cattle of the United States, so as to read that "the importation of neat cattle and hides is hereby prohibited, provided that the operation of this act, or any part thereof, shall be suspended as to any foreign country, or part of a foreign country, whenever the Secretary of the Treasury shall officially determine, and give notice thereof, that such importation will not lead to the introduction and spread of infectious diseases among cattle of the United States." It is made the duty of the Secretary to make all necessary rules and regulations to carry this law into effect, and to send copies thereof to the proper officers of the United States and agents in foreign countries as he shall judge necessary. The President, whenever in his judgment the importation of the cattle will not be injurious may, by proclamation, declare the provisions of this act inoperative and the same inoperative and of no effect, from and after thirty days after the issue of the proclamation.

Persons offending against this law are, on conviction, subject to a fine of $500, or imprisonment for one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

The bill was passed.

THE INDIANA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution declaring that Mr. VOORHEES is not, but that Mr. WASHBURNE is, entitled to the seat that is now held by the former.

A MEXICAN LOAN.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, offered a resolution calling upon the President to inform the House, at as early a day as practicable, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interest, whether there is any correspondence or other information on file in the State Department, having relation to any steps taken by the Republican Government of Mexico, directing the negotiation of a loan in the United States for the purpose of procuring means to enable that Republic to maintain its independence.

Mr. RADFORD, of New-York, objected to the introduction of the resolution.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The House resumed the consideration of the Pennsylvania contested election case, between ALEXANDER COFFROTH and WILLIAM H. KOONTZ. The House voted on the resolutions of the minority of the Committee, giving Mr. KOONTZ the seat and allowing Mr. COFFROTH to contest it. It was disagreed to by 56 against 82 votes.

The resolution of the majority, giving the seat to Mr. COFFROTH and allowing Mr. KOONTZ to contest it, was then adopted.

Mr. COFFROTH was then sworn in.

The House adjourned.

NEW-MEXICO.

Project of a State Organization—New-Mexico Knocking at the Door.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Monday, Feb. 19.

The *Journal of Commerce* has published a letter from Secretary AMOY, dated Santa Fé, Feb. 3, which says the Legislature of New-Mexico has just adjourned. A large number of laws were passed during the session. The Free Negro Law was repealed and the Peon Law amended so as to make servitude under it voluntary. A convention has been ordered to frame a State Constitution, the election of delegates to which is to be held the first Monday in April next. The Constitution is to be submitted to the people immediately after being framed. Only two members of the Legislature voted against the State organization.

The Fenian Folly.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Monday, Feb. 19.

There is a large number of delegates to the Fenian "Congress"—probably four hundred in attendance, and more coming. Col. MURPHY, Speaker of the House of Representatives, called the "Congress" to order. R. T. RAMSFORD was elected Secretary *pro tem*. The Committee on Credentials, one from each State, were appointed, when the "Congress" adjourned until called together by the Chairman of the Credential Committee. There will be a grand procession to-night, with speeches by Gen. SWEENEY and others.

A Billiard Tournament.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, Feb. 17.

At the billiard tournament last night in the game of 1,500 points between FOSTER and CHOATE, FOSTER was the victor, winning by 449 points, making runs of 205 and 285. FOSTER's runs averaged 100 points.

In the second game of 1,000 points between KAVANAGH and MYERS, KAVANAGH was the winner. KAVANAGH gave MYERS 250 points, and won the game by 24 points.

The tournament will continue several days longer.

Vessels Arriving at Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 19.

Within the last forty-eight hours, a large flee of vessels has arrived here, bringing valuable cargoes from the East and West Indies, California, the Mediterranean, and southern coastwise ports. Besides large quantities of sugar, molasses and coffee, some 12,000 bales of cotton have been received since Saturday.

Sunday-School Teachers' Association.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Association of Sunday-School Teachers was held in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, last evening, RALPH WELLS, Esq., in the chair.

The meeting was set apart for prayer in behalf of fellow-teachers, coworkers, and scholars in the Sabbath-schools connected with the various churches; that the presence of the Holy Spirit might be made manifest in the schools; that the labors of the teachers might be blessed to that end; and that their faith might be strengthened in the work which they had to do.

Mr. WELLS, the Chairman, in opening the meeting, read the first chapter of Joshua, and urged upon his hearers the importance of the promise of God to Joshua, "As I was with Moses so I will be with thee; I will not fail thee, nor forsake thee."

Delegates from various Sunday-schools reported the spiritual condition of their schools, and others led in prayer in accordance with the object of the meeting.

Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE, JR., in addition to his statement regarding his school, presented the claims of the Young Men's Christian Association, which was now doing a great work among the young men of the City.

Mr. PULLEN, one of the agents of the Sunday-school Union, located at Janesville, Wisconsin, related several encouraging incidents which had come under his observation in connection with his mission. He said he had just come from Richmond, Va., where a large Sabbath-school of five or six hundred colored children had been established. The teachers of these colored children were despised as if they were dirt, and among the people generally, he was sorry to say, there was the bitterest spirit of hatred of the North. The last Sabbath he was there he heard Rev. Dr. BURROUGHS preach a sermon from the text: "Cursed be Canaan; a servant of servants shall he be unto his brethren." In the course of which he took occasion to urge upon his hearers the doctrine that Slavery was the best condition for the negro; that it was the only means by which God had ordained to civilize him and bring him to God and righteousness. In the churches there was no particular manifestation of spiritual warmth. There was no union of teachers, each of the denomnations working alone in their own immediate sphere.

Rev. Dr. WESTON made a brief address, in which he urged upon the meeting belief in God as a source of strength and encouragement.

The meeting, which was well attended considering the inclement state of the weather, was then concluded, Rev. Dr. WESTON pronouncing the benediction.

THE TRIPLE INFANTICIDE.

Commencement of the Investigation before the Coroner—Post-Mortem Examination—The Mother Slowly Recovering.

The mystery attending the deaths of the three young children who were found dead in a shanty last Saturday evening by their father on his return from work, and who are supposed to have been murdered by their mother, ANASTINA SHOTZ, who was at the time of the discovery laboring under the effects of some unknown poison, still continues a profound and perplexing enigma.

Yesterday a *post-mortem* examination of the bodies of the three children was made by Dr. SHAW, Deputy Coroner, assisted by Drs. LITTLE, SMITH, STUART and CHURCH. They found the kidneys and liver in an apparently sound and healthy condition, and on a superficial examination of the stomachs and their contents, the presence of poisonous drugs was not detected. Prof. DOREMUS subsequently removed the stomachs for analysis.

Coroner GAMBLE having impanneled a jury on Sunday, endeavored to elicit evidence, but as the *post-mortem* examination had not succeeded in affording any light as to the probable or possible cause of death, the inquest was declared adjourned until Monday evening at 6 o'clock, in order to afford Prof. DOREMUS sufficient time to make a searching analysis of the stomachs and intestines.

The Coroner informed our reporter that he had visited the mother, Mrs. SHOTZ, at Bellevue Hospital, during the day. He found her condition much improved, and consciousness slowly returning, she being able to converse at intervals. Coroner GAMBLE anticipates being able to lay before the Jury the woman's deposition, on the resumption of the investigation next Monday, as the house physicians express the opinion that she will regain her senses sufficiently to be put under oath.

The remains of the children will be interred to-day, the Coroner having given permission for their removal.

The Patriot Orphan Home—Address by Rev. Mr. Boole.

A meeting was held last evening, at the lecture-room of Clinton Hall, by the friends of the Orphan Patriot Home. At 8:30 o'clock about two hundred persons had assembled, and as no speaker had arrived except Rev. Mr. BOOLE, the Tremaine Brothers gave several of their peculiar and patriotic songs, after which Rev. Mr. BOOLE was introduced, and in a brief address spoke tenderly and kindly of the orphans for whose benefit the meeting was held, alluding in terms at once eloquent and forcible to the causes of the orphanage needing the care of the public. He reviewed briefly the war from the first bugle-note of America's Gideon to the final surrender of LEE, and deduced certain lessons from the course of events—the most important and pertinent of which was the care and sympathy which the people of the country owe to the children of the dead soldiers of the Union Army. He thought that at present it makes very little difference what the President thinks or does, and was quite content to trust Congress and the people to follow on in the course of freedom the consummation of universal liberty.

At the conclusion of Mr. BOOLE's remarks, the Tremaine Brothers sang again. Mr. HORACE GREELEY, who was advertised to speak, and who, it was announced, had promised to come, did not appear, nor did the others, but a Mr. HEGEMAN spoke for a few moments, after which the meeting adjourned.

City Mortality.

The City Inspector's Report shows that 417 deaths occurred in this City during the past week—103 men, 85 women, 119 boys and 110 girls—being an increase of 28 as compared with the previous week, and a decrease of 80 as compared with the corresponding period of 1865. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows:

FROM ACUTE DISEASE.

Apoplexy	7	Fever, typhus	13
Bleeding	2	Whooping cough	2
Bleeding from lungs	1	Inflammation, bowels	11
Bronchitis	16	Inflammation, brain	14
Cholera morbus	1	Inflammation, lungs	36
Convulsions, infantile	33	Inflammation, stomach	3
Convulsions, puerperal	2	Inflammation, veins	1
Croup	9	Inflammation, womb	1
Diarrhea	7	Measles	4
Diphtherite	14	Pleurisy	1
Dysentery	2	Rheumatism	1
Epilepsy	5	Small-pox	4
Erysipelas	5	Teething	2
Fever, puerperal	3		
Fever, scarlet	17	Total	222
Fever, typhoid	5		

FROM CHRONIC DISEASE.

Abscess	1	Heart, disease of	3
Albuminuria and Bright's Disease of Kidneys	6	Kidneys, disease of	4
		Liver, disease of	2
Asthma	1	Marasmus, infantile	27
Brain, disease of	12	Palsy	2
Cancer	2	Scrofula	1
Cancer, womb	2	Softening of the brain	2
Consumption	49	Tumor	1
Debility, adult	2	Ulceration	2
Debility, infantile	10	Ulceration of bowels	1
Dropsy	5	Unknown	2
Dropsy in the head	17		
Fatty heart	1	Total	158

FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE OR SEASON.

Asphyxia	1	Malformation	1
Burned or scalded	3	Old age	17
Casualties	2	Premature Birth	7
Drowned	2	Suicide	1
Intemperance	1	Suicide by hanging	1
Killed or murdered	1		
Lues venerea	3	Total	40

Abatement of Nuisances.

The following is a schedule of the work of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection in the abatement and removal of nuisances, &c., for the week ending Feb. 17, 1866:

Complaints of nuisances, &c., received	90
Notices for abatement served	280
Nuisances abated, under notice	283
Sinks and water-closets cleaned	107
Loads of night-soil removed from the city limits	571
Dead horses removed from the city limits	95
Dead cows removed from the city limits	2
Dead goats removed from the city limits	3
Dead hogs removed from the city limits	10
Dead dogs and other small animals removed from the city limits	15
Number of barrels of offal	120
Unsound beef seized—pounds	500
Unsound veal seized—pounds	420
Unsound fish seized—pounds	150
Unsound poultry seized—pounds	80
Unsound tripe seized—pounds	50

Fatal Accident on the Harlem Bridge.

PASSENGER CRUSHED BETWEEN A CAR AND THE DRAW OF THE BRIDGE.

Coroner COLLIN held an inquest, at the Twelfth Precinct Police Station, over the body of Mr. JOHN C. STAMP, a native of England, aged 21 years. Among the witnesses who testified before the Coroner was Mr. PHILIP GILCHER, of Eighth-street and Fordham-avenue, Morrisania, driver of one of the Fordham Railway cars. He said:

"I was driving car No. 11 last night; deceased and another man stepped upon the front platform at about 9 o'clock in the evening, while we were standing at the side of the bridge; we started to go on the bridge, and when near the draw I stopped to admit a lady and gentleman; just before I stopped the deceased sat down on the platform, leaning against the door; I again started, but put on the brakes just before I reached the draw, when I observed that something was going wrong; I heard the deceased shout for aid, and John Bee, a conductor of the Third-avenue line, informed me that a man had been caught between the car and the draw; we took the man from between the car and the railing of the draw, and bore him to a sitting room near the bridge, where he soon expired; I think it is not more than three or four inches between the draw railing and the side of the car."

The Jury found that "JOHN C. STAMP came to his death by being jammed between car No. 11 of the Fordham Railroad and the draw of Harlem Bridge," and they exonerated the driver, but censured the Fordham Railroad Company for having their track so near the trestle-work of the draw.

Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be kind enough to make it known through your columns that the five men picked up in the Kills by the *Red Jacket* on Friday morning last, and thereby rescued from being frozen to death, (as noticed in the TIMES of Sunday,) had attention first drawn to them by a Mr. A. S. DUSENDOBBER, a resident of Bergen Point, and not by Mr. DUSENBERRY, as is currently reported? Two steamboats passed within a stone's throw of the unfortunate individuals, but gave them no assistance; but their cries attracted the attention of Mr. DUSENDOBBER, who first pointed them out to the Captain of the *Red Jacket*, giving him a chance to show that humanity which seemed to be an unknown thing on board the *Pomona* and *Communipaw*.

By making the truth of the above known, you will oblige the writer and confer honor upon whom honor is due.

J. A. HORN, Bergen Point, N. J.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BURGLARS SURPRISED WHILE AT WORK.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. RICHARDSON, residing on the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Tenth-avenue, was awakened by seeing the gas lighted in a room adjoining his sleeping chamber. He at first thought that his son might be sick and had risen. As he was about relapsing into sleep, he noticed that his clothes, lying on a chair, had been disturbed, and that a valuable Parisian chronometer, valued at $500 was missing. He then got up, and hastily dressing himself, made an examination. He found the room door wide open, and the gas burning in the hallway. Starting up stairs, he saw two men standing at the head of the staircase, one of whom said, on seeing Mr. RICHARDSON, "Look out," as a warning to his confederate. The owner of the premises thought at first that they had a pistol, but noticing that they were unarmed he stood his ground, demanding of the robbers what they were doing in his house. By way of reply the burglars made a sudden rush down the flight of stairs, one of the men kicking Mr. RICHARDSON in the face with his boot as he passed. The other struck him in the face, both blows causing severe contusions. The robbers succeeded in making their escape.

THE FOG AND THE ICE.—The fog which came on during Sunday night, in conjunction with the ice, which still appears in the rivers in large quantities, greatly imperiled navigation up to a late hour yesterday, when the atmosphere lightened again. The ferry-boats ran very slowly yesterday morning, some of them taking an hour and a half to make their trips. Up to noon, the Williamsburgh South Seventh-street ferry was not in operation. The *Commodore Barney*, a new boat belonging to this ferry, met with some accident while in the middle of the stream, and had to return to her dock. Several of the Jersey City ferry-boats were more or less damaged, but notwithstanding the ice and the fog, they managed to make their trips with commendable regularity. The Hoboken boats did not fare so well, and frequently got fast in the ice. The Staten Island ferry-boat *Middletown*, on one of her trips, collided with the bark *Montezuma*. The ferry-boat sustained some damage to her cabins and the bark had her jibboom carried away. No one was hurt. The rain and the milder temperature have done a great deal toward breaking up the ice, and it is not likely that it will cause much more trouble this season.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH BY SUFFOCATION.—Between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning, Dr. FROTHINGHAM was called upon to attend a child of Mr. SMELIKER, residing in Tenth-avenue, near One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, the messenger stating that the child was suffering from convulsions. When the physician arrived at the house he found all of the inmates, consisting of Mr. BRADLEY, wife and four children, Mr. SMELIKER, wife and one child, and JOHN BRADLEY, entirely prostrated from the effects of coal gas, the premises being filled with the poisonous vapor. The gas came from the bakery in the basement of the building. The assistance of the Thirty-second Precinct Police was called into requisition, and the stupefied inmates were at once removed to a place of safety. After remaining in the purer atmosphere for some hours the partially-suffocated people revived, and they are now considered out of danger. In all probability, had they remained under the influence of the gas a few minutes longer, death would have been the result.

BALL OF THE NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC UNION.—The second annual ball of the New-York District of the National Telegraphic Union took place at Irving Hall last evening, and was well attended, notwithstanding the unpleasant weather. The ball-room was beautifully decorated and brilliantly lighted. Dancing commenced at an early hour, and was maintained with spirit during the entire evening. Among those present were several distinguished army and navy officers. The Bench and the Bar were also represented. The arrangements, which were under the charge of Messrs. J. B. Ottman, T. T. Dennis, M. H. Redding, M. B. Lillis and W. Stenihoff, were excellently carried out.

FIRE IN EAST HOUSTON-STREET.—Mr. WOLFF KROENTHAL's bakery, in the basement of No. 267 East Houston-street, was damaged to the extent of about $1,000 by fire, which is supposed to have originated from a defective flue. The fire was discovered at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and within a half hour the firemen extinguished the flames. Mr. KROENTHAL's stock, on the first floor, was damaged by water, as was also Mr. ELIAS EHRENBERG's furniture, in the upper stories. The building, which is owned by Mr. KROENTHAL, may be repaired for $200. He has $6,000 insurance in Brooklyn offices and $1,500 in the Pacific.

BATTALION DRILL OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—A dress parade, a promenade concert, and addresses by eminent citizens, are offered by the Seventy-first Regiment, on the evening of WASHINGTON's birthday. A presentation of colors was to have taken place on the occasion, but as the colors are not quite ready, the presentation will be deferred. They are to be one of the handsomest sets of colors ever presented by the Common Council to any City regiment.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Meeting of the Common Council—The Lighting of the Streets—The Reception of the Ninetieth Regiment.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, Ald. BLISS, the President, in the chair, the Committee on Lamps and Gas presented a report recommending that the Street Commissioner be authorized to advertise for proposals for lighting the street lamps with gas or other material from dark till daylight the year round, and that the estimates state the price for one year and also for ten years. Further, that the Legislature be applied to for authority to raise $200,000 for deficiency, to be used in lighting the street lamps. The report and resolution were adopted.

A communication from Col. NELSON SHAURMAN, of the Ninetieth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, was read, in which he tenders to the city the return of the colors and markers of the regiment, presented to them by the authorities during the progress of the war. The colors were accepted, and the communication placed on file.

In connection with the subject Alderman O'KEEFFE offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The Mayor, Board of Aldermen and heads of Departments—the corporate authorities, and official representatives of the people of the City of Brooklyn, were on the occasion of the reception extended to the Ninetieth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, through the action of a self-constituted committee of citizens, prevented from greeting the gallant men and officers composing the regiment with an official reception in behalf of the city, and

Whereas, This Board deems it due to the regiment, to the people and to all concerned, that its position in connection with the affair should not be misunderstood; therefore

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen, in behalf of the city authorities and as the representatives of the people of the City of Brooklyn, do hereby tender the gallant officers and men remaining of the Ninetieth Regiment New-York States Volunteers a hearty and cordial welcome and sincere congratulation upon the safe return to their Brooklyn homes, and their earnest wishes that health, happiness and prosperity may attend their career upon their resuming the avocations of peaceful life.

Resolved, That the City Clerk be directed to cause to have engrossed a copy of the above preamble and resolutions, and cause the same to be presented to Col. SHAURMAN, with a request that he communicate their purport to the officers and men under his command—the same to be done at an expense not to exceed $50, which amount is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Treasury applicable to the purpose.

Alderman ARMFIELD suggested that the words "self-constituted" be stricken from the preamble.

Alderman O'KEEFFE spoke in opposition to any mutilation of the preamble and resolutions as presented. The Mayor and Aldermen had been insulted on the occasion of the reception of the regiment, by being entirely ignored by the War Fund Committee, and it was only out of respect for the Ninetieth Regiment that they did not leave the room in which the entertainment was furnished.

Alderman HINSDALE moved to strike out the preamble, and spoke of the high social standing and respectability of the gentlemen composing the War Fund Committee, and of the good they accomplished during the progress of the war.

Alderman O'KEEFFE stated that some of the members of that Committee had made hundreds of thousands of dollars out of the war, and could easily afford to spend some money to entertain returned soldiers, but he thought they did so more for buncombe than for charity.

The motion to strike out the preamble was lost, and the resolutions were adopted by a vote of 18 ayes to 1 nay (HINSDALE.) Unanimous consent was subsequently granted.

Mr. WILLIAM G. BISHOP was nominated by the Mayor as Superintendent of the storage of petroleum, and his nomination was unanimously confirmed.

The Fire Department Committee reported in favor of advertising for 5,000 feet of hose for the use of the Western District Fire Department. Which was carried.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, FEB. 20.—Nos. 21, 22, 23, 25 to 35 inclusive, 38, 39, 40, 4, 19.

NEW-JERSEY.

A MAN CRUSHED TO DEATH.—Coroner AVERY, of Hoboken, held an inquest, yesterday afternoon, on the body of a young man named JAMES BROWN, whose death was caused the night previous by being crushed between the ferry-boat *Patterson* and the Hoboken ferry bridge. It appears that as the boat was entering the slip, shortly after 8 o'clock, and when within about three feet of the bridge it struck against the rack with such force that BROWN, who had stepped outside of the chain, was thrown over and caught between the boat and bridge, sustaining injuries that resulted in death in about an hour. In consequence of the deceased having disregarded the notice requiring persons to remain inside of the chains until the boat is fastened to the bridge, the Jury, returned a verdict of accidental death.

DISABLED FERRY-BOATS.—In consequence of damage by the ice three of the Jersey City ferry-boats, the *Central*, of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Ferry; the *Susquehanna*, of the Pavonia Ferry, and two of the Hoboken boats are temporarily laid up for repairs. The damage is principally to the rudders.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for Pulmonary and Asthmatic Disorders, have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

Those who are suffering from coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, &c., should try "THE TROCHES," a simple remedy which is in almost every case effectual.

Brilliancy of Complexion is desirable in a lady; and for the preservation of it BURNETT'S KALLISTON is guaranteed to be a most powerful auxiliary. Inflammation from sunburn and the dryness caused by the wind and air is remedied by its application. It softens the skin, and is admirably adapted for gentlemen's use after shaving. For sale by all druggists.

Raven & Bacon's Pianos—Established 1829. Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

After War, Pestilence and Intemperance, colds lead to the greatest destruction of human life, mainly because a cold is too often considered a very ordinary, trifling affair, just as well left to go as it came, and hence systematically neglected, until a simple, curable affection is converted into a serious and generally fatal pulmonary disease. The more prudent, aware that a violent cough or cold should never be trifled with, but on the contrary taken care of from its incipiency, promptly make use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a curative which has sustained its reputation for over thirty years as a remedy always efficacious, and sure to exert almost beneficial influence on all the bronchial and pulmonary organs. Sold by all druggists.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co. Manufacturers of Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c. Also, Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents, No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

Children often look Pale and Sick, from no other cause than having worms in the stomach. Brown's VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy worms without injury to the child.

Children having worms require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness.

Keep at your Elbow, always within reach, that grand ally of nature in repelling unhealthy influences, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Resort to it whenever physical debility or mental depression admonish you that there is something wrong in your system.

Hall's Hair Renewer

Is the best preparation extant for restoring gray hair to its original color, preventing its falling out, and promoting its growth. It is also a beautiful Hair Dressing. For sale by all druggists.

Spring is the proper time to take cleansing and purifying medicines, of which Swaim's Panacea stands preëminent. Sold by all Druggists.

Health of American Women.

One trial will prove that MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON will cure "female weakness" and "uterine complaints of women;" together with nervousness, pains and indigestion connected with that cause. *See that the seal of the Graefenberg Company is on every bottle.* PRICE $1 50. *Sold everywhere.*

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.

The best pill for all liver complaints, biliousness and indigestion. *They never gripe, and do not leave the bowels constipated.* PRICE 25 CENTS. SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

A discount is made on all Graefenberg medicines purchased at the office of the Graefenberg Company, No. 139 William-st., in quantities of one-half dozen or upward.

We would Call Attention to the Sale of valuable and desirable business property to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

BROAD-ST.—No. 61, valuable plot corner Beaver-st.
GREENWICH-ST.—No. 160, corner Cortlandt-st.
WARREN-ST.—No. 58, near College-place, 21.2x75.9.
EAST BROADWAY.—No. 183, (valuable leasehold.)
WATTS-ST.—No. 94, near West-st. Lot 25x50.
LOTS ON 4TH AND 5TH AVS.—49th, 50th, 75th and 76th sts. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

Practical Philanthropy.

HELP FOR THE FALLEN—RELIEF FOR THE ERRING. Howard Samaritan Tracts, for Young Men, sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON, Howard Sanitary Aid Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

Booty, Beauty and Utility.

To be found only at BROOKS' boot and shoe emporium, No. 575 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Boots and shoes for ladies, gents and children. The largest and cheapest assortment in the city, at reduced prices. E. A. BROOKS, Agt.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Silver Filligree Jewelry.

Just received, Brooches, Ear-rings, Necklaces, &c., at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Brown's Shakers' Extract of Valerian contains all the valuable properties of the root in a highly concentrated form, and is a valuable medicinal agent for nervous affections, headache, hysteria affections, neuralgia and want of repose.

Wholesale and retail druggists have it.

All the Worst Forms of Rheumatism are being daily cured by METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. This wonderful medicine never fails, and thousands who have suffered excruciating agony for years are instantly relieved and soon cured by a few doses.

Houses to Let.—Advices to those looking for a house. Buy a strong pair of boots or shoes which Brooks has in every variety for ladies, gents and children, the largest assortment in the City, cheap. No. 575 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

3,500 Bricks per hour are made by the NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE, which, without a question, is the best brick machine in America. ABRAM REQUA, General Agent, No. 180 Broadway, New-York.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown, best, cheapest, reliable. Depot No. 66 John-st. Sold by all druggists.

Dame's Pulmo-Bronchial Troches, for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, &c. DAME & CO., 436 4th-av., or C. FOX, 81 Barclay-st.

Dr. Harrison's Peristaltic Lozenges are warranted a positive cure for costiveness, piles and dyspepsia. Sold everywhere.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

The Florence Gold Medal Lock-stitch Sewing Machine, with reversible feed. NO. 505 BROADWAY, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

A Silent Sewing Machine—Making the celebrated "Willcox & Gibbs Stitch"—strong, elastic and durable. WILLCOX & GIBBS, No. 508 Broadway.

Howe Sewing-Machine Company—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-machine and button-hole machine, 625 Broadway.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, Hair Dye and Dyeing at BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond-st.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Monday, Feb. 19, MARY J., relict of Joshua Anderson, in the 74th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son, Cornelius V. Anderson, at Rye, Westchester County, on Wednesday next at 10½ A. M. Her remains will reach Greenwood Cemetery for interment near 3 P. M.

BETTS.—On Monday, Feb. 19, of paralysis, induced by an accident in the street, WILLIAM C. BETTS, Attorney and Counsellor-at-law.

The funeral will take place from his residence, No. 251 West 31st-st., at 1 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 21st inst. His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further invitation.

BURDEN.—At Lansingburgh, N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 16, PETER A. BURDEN, eldest son of Henry Burden, of Troy, aged 44 years.

BARCLAY.—On Friday night, Feb. 16, Mrs. AUGUSTA, wife of Dr. Barclay, and daughter of Jos. Baldwin, of Newark, in the 28th year of her age.

Funeral at 11 o'clock on Tuesday, 20th inst., from the Episcopal Church in Freehold, N. J. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

BORROWE.—At Stamford, Conn., on Saturday morning, Feb. 17, SARAH, widow of William Borrowe, and daughter of the late James Barrow, of New-York.

The remains will be interred in the family vault at St. Paul's Chapel. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Paul's Chapel on Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 2 P. M.

BRADEN.—At Hastings, Westchester County, on Sunday, Feb. 18, after a long and severe illness, JOHN BRADEN, in the 62d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his son-in-law, John Aitken, Jr., No. 281 Hudson-st., on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HOYT.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 18, SUSAN HOYT, widow of Thomas W. Hoyt, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of her family, and those of her son-in-law, Richard Mott, and her daughter, Susan S. Adee, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 16 East 32d-st., on Wednesday, Feb. 21, at 12 o'clock, without further notice.

LEWIS.—On Sunday, Jan. 18, ROSETTA LEWIS, in the 81st year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 106 East 26th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

LEACH.—On Sunday, Feb. 18, ANNA M. LEACH, wife of George Leach.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Mechanic Lodge No. 31, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 15 Pike-st., this day, (Tuesday,) the 20th inst., at 1½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

LE GALLEZ.—On Monday, Feb. 19, MARY M., wife of Peter G. Le Gallez, in the 36th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LAWRENCE.—On Monday, Feb. 19, Mrs. MARY E., widow of the late William Lawrence, aged 71 years.

Funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. H. Stansbury, No. 140 East 12th-st., this (Tuesday) evening at 7 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to Carmel for interment.

NASH.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 18, HANNAH, infant daughter of Stephen P. and Katharine McLean Nash.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her father, No. 11 West 19th-st.

NICHOLS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 19, JAMES A. NICHOLS, Jr., in the 31st year of his age.

Funeral notice in to-morrow's paper.

PURDY.—On Monday, Feb. 19, HORACE L., only son of Wm. J. and Frances E. Purdy, aged 3 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Thomas' Church, Mamaroneck, at 11 o'clock on Wednesday, the 21st inst. Trains leave New-Haven Railroad depot, 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 9:30 A. M.

PHELPS.—In Jersey City, on Monday, Feb. 19, of membraneous croup, JENNIE LUELLA, only daughter of B. F. and E. J. Phelps, aged 2 years and 1 day.

Funeral on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from residence of parents, No. 228 York-st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

New-Haven, Conn., papers please copy.

PETERS.—In Cincinnati, on Thursday, Feb. 15, MARY F., wife of Wm. M. Peters, and daughter of George De Mott, Esq., of West Hoboken, N. J., aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church, Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 20, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

STILES.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 18, WILLIAM L. STILES, in the 27th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the house of his father-in-law, Edward A. Lambert, No. 35 South Oxford-st., between Lafayette and De Kalb avs.

SULLIVAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 17, after a brief illness, JAMES SULLIVAN, a native of Kenmare, County Kerry, Ireland, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday morning, Feb. 21, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 129 Dean-st. The remains will be taken to St. Paul's Church, corner of Court and Congress sts., where a Requiem Mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul, and from thence to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush.

STAMP.—Suddenly, by injury, on Saturday evening, Feb. 17, JOHN C. STAMP, of Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., native of Arnauld, Nottinghamshire, England, aged 21 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of his father-in-law, Benjamin Moseley, are invited to attend the funeral at the Dutch Reformed Church at Fordham, on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Cars will leave 26th-st. and 4th-av., via Harlem Railroad, at 10 o'clock A. M., or Astor House, via 3d-av. and Fordham Railroad, at 12 M. Carriages will be in waiting.

SEABURY.—At Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, on Saturday, Feb. 17, WM. H. SEABURY, of disease of the heart, aged 65 years.

Funeral services to-day at 2 o'clock P. M. Boat leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 12 o'clock M.

VAN WINKLE.—In Bergen, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 19, ANN, the widow of the late Jacob D. Van Winkle, in her 80th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence in Bergen, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

WOOLSEY.—On Monday, Feb. 19, at her late residence, No. 199 West 37th-st., SARAH, widow of the late Remus Woolsey, aged 55 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WOOLSEY.—On Monday morning, Feb. 19, DORA B. WOOLSEY, daughter of William and the late Isabella M. Woolsey, aged 11 years, 3 months and 3 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, No. 12 3d-st., at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, 21st inst., without further notice. The remains will be taken to New-Jersey for interment.

The funeral services of FREDERICK, son of M. D. L. Gaines, will take place at the residence of his father, Hanover Township, Morris County, N. J., this day, (Tuesday,) the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPRING BUSINESS! SPRING BUSINESS!—The prospects for a large and lucrative Spring business are good.

To be prepared for the demands of their Old Patrons and the Business Public in general, BAKER & GODWIN, PRINTERS, PRINTING-HOUSE-SQUARE, have added largely to their Stock of Plain and Fancy Types, Borders, Engravings, &c., &c. Some of these New Fonts have been imported specially for B. & G., and will meet the wants of a large class of customers.

BAKER & GODWIN'S assortment of Types, Borders, Ornaments, Engravings, &c., is the Largest and Most Attractive in this country, and enables them to execute every variety of Typography in any style desired.

Their establishment is also furnished with all the BEST PATENT STEAM POWER PRESSES, for printing every class of work, from the Smallest Card or Label to the Largest Bill or Book, *in the shortest possible time!*

OUR NEW SPRING DESIGNS FOR COUNTRY MERCHANTS ARE NOW READY.

The attention of the Business Public is respectfully invited to the advantages of this Old-Established Printing-House. Estimates cheerfully given. CASH PRICES. TERMS CASH.

BAKER & GODWIN, Book, Job and Card Printers. Tribune Buildings, Printing-house-square, New-York.

CLOTHING FOR SPRING AND SUMMER, AT WHOLESALE. A VERY SUPERIOR STOCK NOW READY. DEVLIN & CO., BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND.

DIAMOND RINGS of all kinds. Forty, Fifty and Sixty to Eight Hundred Dollars each.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS. Twenty-five, Thirty and Forty to Three Hundred Dollars each.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS. New styles. Three, Five, Eight, Ten to Seventy-five Dollars a set.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS. New styles. Ten, Fifteen and Twenty to One Hundred Dollars a set.

For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FURNITURE, AT REDUCED PRICES, Of the latest styles, consisting of PARLOR, DINING-ROOM and CHAMBER SUITES, in rosewood, walnut and maple, retailing at manufacturers' prices, at F. KRUTINA'S MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS, Nos. 96 and 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST., Between the Bowery and 2d-av. All goods warranted.

IMMENSE IMPROVEMENT IN STEAM. W. C. HICKS' PATENT STEAM ENGINES, save 75 per cent. in space, weight, friction and parts. Adapted to all uses. For circulars, address the HICKS ENGINE COMPANY, No. 88 Liberty-st., New-York.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT FUND.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE LINCOLN MONUMENT FUND.

As a call has been made through one or two of the papers to ascertain the amount of funds collected toward the erection of the Lincoln Monument, I beg leave to state, for the information of the public, that the Committee has now in hand $15,000 in United States Seven-thirty Bonds; and with a view of securing at an early day such further sums as may be deemed necessary to complete the monument, it has been decided to enlarge the committee by uniting the committee with the one appointed by the Union League Club with the one appointed by the citizens.

The joint committee will now consist of the following gentlemen:

John C. Hamilton,	Frank E. Howe,
Timothy G. Churchill,	Le Grand B. Cannon,
William K. Strong,	David Van Nostrand,
William A. Hall,	John A. Weeks,
Jackson S. Schultz,	Richard M. Hunt, and
Eliot C. Cowdin,	William H. Lee.

TIM. G. CHURCHILL, Treasurer.

At a subsequent meeting of the Committee, the following officers were elected:

JOHN C. HAMILTON, Chairman.
FRANK E. HOWE, Secretary.
TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, Treasurer.

Subscriptions may be sent to any member of the Committee, or to the Treasurer, office Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 161 Broadway.

AN AMERICAN HOTEL IN HAVANA. HOTEL DE SANTA ISABEL, No. 136 Havana-st., between Teniente-rey and Riela sts., HAVANA, CUBA. Kept in American style. Clean, airy rooms. English, French and Spanish spoken.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE age for the cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Neuralgia or Pains in the Limbs, is Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It never fails, if used according to the directions, as thousands can testify. Sold by all the druggists. Price 40 and 80 cents per bottle. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

INSTALLATION.—REV. J. P. NUTTING WILL be installed as pastor of the First Freewill Baptist Church, in 17th-st., near 8th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING next, 20th inst. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, D. D., of Portland, Me. Rev. JAMES COLDER, of Harrisburgh, Penn., and Rev. CHAS. S. PERKINS, of Providence, R. I., will take part in the services.

HENRY WARD BEECHER WILL DELIVER an address in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 20. Subject—*National Affairs*. Admission 50 cents.

DR. MARSH WILL SPEAK ON TEMPERANCE, at New-London, Conn., on THURSDAY, the 22d, Washington's birthday.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEWSMEN.—ORDERS FOR THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL—January and February Nos.—may now be filled. New pictorial editions, with Physiognomy, Ethnology, Physiology and Psychology, now ready. Only 20 cents each, or $2 a year. March No. next week. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY AND OUR YOUNG FOLKS FOR MARCH, 1866, ARE NOW READY.

The ATLANTIC MONTHLY contains, in addition to its usual variety, an article of remarkable interest, (the first of a series,) by Mrs. AGASSIZ, describing graphically the scenery of the Amazon, the inhabitants of that region, and some of the striking scientific results of Prof. Agassiz' expedition. Articles by Mrs. STOWE, Mrs. CHILD, CHARLES READE, DONALD G. MITCHELL, the late NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, and other eminent writers, appear in this number.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

Contains articles by Mrs. STOWE, GAIL HAMILTON, J. T. TROWBRIDGE, Mrs. WHITNEY, MAYNE REID, and other popular writers for young folks. Also, a finely illustrated article on the Cat-Bird, and a splendid variety of Charades, Rebuses and Puzzles.

TERMS OF THE MAGAZINES:
ATLANTIC—$4 per year in advance.
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Both magazines, to one address, $5.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO CLUBS.

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W. E. SHADER'S NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PENMANSHIP. "Unquestionably the best work now offered to the public" for schools or self instruction. In five parts. $1 50 for the set. Sent to any address (postage prepaid) on receipt of price. Send for a circular. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, New-York.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS. 10,000 photographic albums on hand at our price. 100,000 books, theology, history, &c., at your price. 500,000 stereoscopes, views, &c., at any price. Catalogues at LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 113 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Keep on hand and buy and sell at market rates, all issues of UNITED STATES BONDS, SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, &c.

Agents for the sale of the UNITED STATES 30-YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS, issued in aid of the Central Pacific R. R., and of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS, bearing 7 PER CENT. interest in GOLD, GUARANTEED and PAID by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, executed with care and promptness at the REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

H. CLEWS. GEO. H. BEND.
WM. B. BEND. THEO. S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)
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UNITED STATES SECURITIES PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.

All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.

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Accounts of banks, bankers and individuals solicited.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL DAILY BALANCES which may be checked for without notice.

Collections made promptly on all points.

Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission.

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HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL
U. S. 6 PER CENT. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
AND ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
MARCH, MAY, JULY AND NOVEMBER
Coupons Cashed in Gold.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
STATE AID BONDS.

Interest at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, IN GOLD,
Payable semi-annually,
Guaranteed and paid by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 160 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, ADOPTED and AIDED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $50,000 PER ANNUM, reserved from the earnings of the road, and PLEDGED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which render them a VERY ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st.

FISK & HATCH BANKERS.

MANGAM & TALBERT,
BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

Give particular attention to the purchase and sale on commission of all kinds of EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH, BANK, INSURANCE, CITY RAILROAD and MANUFACTURING STOCK; CITY, COUNTY, STATE, NATIONAL and other BONDS. Gold and Silver bought and sold. Coupons collected.

REFERENCE.
AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, New-York.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1866.

AUCTION SALE OF LOCOMOTIVES.

Will be sold at public auction, at Danville, Va., on THURSDAY, the 8th day of March,

Five (5) second-hand locomotive engines, 4 feet 8½ inches gauge; cylinders 15x22, and weighing about 20 tons each.

Two (2) box freight-cars, 4 feet 8½ inches gauge.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—cash in government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON, Brevet Brig.-Gen., A. Q. M.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 240 BROADWAY,
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE GOVERNMENT.
BANKERS AND DEALERS ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

SAMUEL B. HARD
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Corner New-st., New-York.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, RAILROAD STOCKS, &c., Bought and sold on Commission.
Interest allowed on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NO. 8, WALL-ST.

Offers will be received until the 1st day of March proximo for $350,000 of the Consolidated Sinking Fund Convertible Mortgage Bonds of this company. These bonds are a portion of $2,000,000, issued for the purpose of providing additional rolling stock required to accommodate the growing business of the company, and for the equipment of the additional road now in course of construction to Omaha, on the Missouri; and the mortgage provides for a further issue of $500,000 more of said bonds ($2,500,000 in all) hereafter, for the same purpose, if such issue shall be found necessary.

The bonds bear date Jan. 16, 1865, carry seven per cent. interest, payable quarterly in New-York; have fifty years to run, and are secured by a Deed of Trust to Samuel J. Tilden, Esq., upon all the company's lines of road and equipment in the States of Illinois and Wisconsin, amounting to about 650 miles of road, more than 160 miles of which are subject to no other mortgage. This mortgage, together with all other liens, amount in the aggregate to only $20,000 per mile upon said roads.

Provision is also made in the mortgage for the absorption, at the discretion of the Board of Directors, of all prior liens into this class of bonds, in the expectation that eventually all the other bonds of the company will be exchanged for these, leaving this class of bonds the only mortgage lien upon the company's entire lines of road.

These bonds are convertible into the preferred stock of the company, at the option of the holder, any time prior to Jan. 1, 1870. For further particulars inquire at the company's office.

By order of the Board of Directors.
H. H. BOODY, Agent.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1866.

FOR SALE.

First Mortgage 10 Per Cent. Sacramento Valley Railroad Bonds, payable in gold coin.

First Mortgage 8 Per Cent. Freeport Railroad Bonds, payable in gold coin.

First Mortgage 10 Per Cent. Placerville and Sacramento Bonds, payable in currency.

County Bonds 10 Per Cent. of Eldorado County, payable in gold.

City Bonds 10 Per Cent. of Placerville, payable in gold.

All in the State of California.

Apply to GEORGE T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 23d day of December, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
No. 1,624. Comptroller.

REAL ESTATE AND MINING BUREAU.
S. HASTINGS GRANT,
No. 70 Broadway, New-York,

Agent for the sale of landed estates, mines, tobacco and cotton lands in Virginia, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia, &c., now offers properties of great value, many of which cover gold, copper, lead, plumbago, iron and coal mines, water power and mineral springs. The fullest information with regard to the above may be obtained through this office.

REFERENCES.
Messrs. Gilman, Son & Co. John Torrey, M. D., U. S.
Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co. Assay Office.
Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co. Messrs. Satterlee & Co.
Messrs. A. R. Wetmore & Co. Messrs. Lathrop, Ludington & Co.
Wilson G. Hunt, Esq.

NATIONAL BANKERS' EXPRESS, NATIONAL EXPRESS and TRANSPORT'N CO., AMERICAN EXPRESS, ADAMS EXPRESS, UNITED STATES EXPRESS STOCKS FOR SALE. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE CLYDE COAL AND MINING CO., No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Clyde Coal and Mining Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, in New-York, on the 22d day of February, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.
THOMAS H. CANFIELD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DEKALB PETROLEUM CO., No. 30 BROAD-ST., ROOM NO. 15, 16th February, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS and election for Trustees of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, the 26th February, 1866. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer books will close on the 22d inst. SAMUEL W. BOOCOCK, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Quicksilver Mining Company will be held at the Continental Hotel in the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of February, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M. J. B. RANDOL, Sec.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE LAND SCRIP purchased and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
ALL ISSUES OF UNITED STATES STOCKS,
INCLUDING

6 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1864.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1865.
5 PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.
7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES, 1ST, 2D AND 3D SERIES.
6 PER CENT. CURRENCY CERTIFICATES.

ORDERS from BANKS and BANKERS, for the PURCHASE and SALE of Government Stocks executed ON FAVORABLE TERMS and with DISPATCH. Also for all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES OF 1864 BOUGHT and SOLD. VERMILYE & CO.

UNION BANK OF LONDON,

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,

BELFAST BANKING CO., IRELAND.

We issue sight drafts on the above, in sums to suit.

TAYLOR BROTHERS.
NO. 17 WALL-ST.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.,
offers the following dividend-paying Insurance Scrip for investment:
$5,000 Sun Mutual Scrip.
$5,000 New-York Mutual Scrip.
$5,000 Commercial Mutual Scrip.
$5,000 Orient Mutual Scrip.
$1,000 Pacific Mutual Scrip.
$2,000 Union Mutual Scrip.
$2,000 Great Western Scrip.

MICHIGAN STATE BONDS.
Detroit City Bonds.
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Bonds.
Detroit Mercantile Paper.
Land Warrants and College Land Scrip bought and sold by A. WILKINS, Broker, Detroit, Mich.

NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK,
NO. 2 WALL-ST.
$500,000 New-York State 7 per cent. stock for sale in sums to suit. W. G. WHITE, Cash.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.—REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, in the City and in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1866.

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted	$413,010 66	
Suspended debt		
Indebtedness of Directors	49,071 00	$462,081 66
Overdrafts		518 00
Banking-house	50,000 00	
Other real estate		
Furniture and fixtures	1,200 00	51,200 00
Current expenses		
Taxes paid		
Premiums		
Remittances and other cash items		149 146 10
Due from the following National Banks (Schedule A.)	23,636 39	23,636 29
Due from other banks and bankers, as follows: Buffalo City Bank	25 00	25 00
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulating notes		225,000 00
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure deposits, $10,000 bonds, $65,000 7.30 notes		75,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		
Other U. S. Securities		
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks	12,178 00	
Cash on hand in circulating notes of State Banks	1,235 00	13,413 00
Specie		14,927 00
Other lawful money, viz:		
Legal tender notes	108,973 00	
Compound interest notes	135,500 00	244,473 00
New-York State Stock at Bank Department		41,500 00
Total		$1,300,914 15

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$350,000 00
Surplus Fund		1,400 00
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	199,500 00	
Less amount on hand		
Amount outstanding		199,500 00
Individual deposits		652,856 30
United States deposits		38,125 45
Dividends unpaid		15,267 04
Due the following National Banks:		
Due other banks and bankers		
State Bank circulation outstanding		34,043 00
Discount		
Exchanges		
Interest		
Profit and loss	9,732 36	9,732 36
Total		$1,300,914 15

I, W. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the East River National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. S. CARMAN.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York:
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 3d day of January, 1866. JOHN VAN ORDEN,
[5c. stamp.] Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1866.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1865:

Premiums received on marine risks, from 1st January, 1865, to 31st December, 1865	$6,933,146 80
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1865	2,019,324 73
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$8,952,471 53

No policies have been issued upon life risks nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1865, to 31st December, 1865	$6,764,146 38
Losses paid during the same period	$3,659,178 45
Returns of premiums and expenses	$992,341 44

The company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank, and other stocks	$4,828,585 00
Loans secured by stocks, and otherwise	3,330,350 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	221,260 00
Dividends on stocks, interest on bonds and mortgages, and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the company, estimated at	144,964 43
Premium notes and bills receivable	3,283,801 96
Cash in bank, coin	80,462 00
Cash in bank, United States Treasury Note Currency	310,551 78
Total amount of assets	$12,199,975 17

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 6th of February next.

Fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1864, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 6th February next, from which date interest on the amount, so redeemable, will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled to the extent paid.

A dividend of 35 per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company, for the year ending 31st December, 1865, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 3d of April next.

By order of the board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
JOHN D. JONES, WM. STURGIS,
CHARLES DENNIS, HENRY K. BOGERT,
W. H. H. MOORE, JOSHUA J. HENRY,
HENRY COIT, DENNIS PERKINS,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL, JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
LEWIS CURTIS, J. HENRY BURGY,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
LOWELL HOLBROOK, C. A. HAND,
R. WARREN WESTON, B. J. HOWLAND,
ROYAL PHELPS, BENJ. BABCOCK,
CALEB BARSTOW, FLETCHER WESTRAY,
A. P. PILLOT, ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR.,
WM. E. DODGE, GORDON W. BURNHAM,
GEO. G. HOBSON, FREDK. CHAUNCEY,
DAVID LANE, JAMES LOW,
JAMES BRICE, GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
LEROY M. WILEY, WILLIAM H. WEBB.
DANIEL S. MILLER,

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY offer for sale $1,350,000 of their First Mortgage Sinking Fund, convertible bonds, due April 1, 1895, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in the City of New-York on the first days of April and October in each year, being the entire balance of the bonds which the Company is authorized to sell under the provisions of a mortgage to George N. Titus and James D. Fish, Trustees for $5,600,000, covering the whole line of the Company's road, from Chicago, Ill., to Richmond, Ind., 224 miles, with the franchises, equipment and appurtenances, and all other present and future acquired property.

The proceeds of these bonds now offered will extinguish the whole existing floating debt of the Company, and provide for the purchase of a large amount of additional rolling stock.

For copy of mortgage and further particulars, apply at the office of the Company, No. 37 William-st., New-York, where subscriptions for the bonds will be received.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1866.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, 1866. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 10 until Feb. 22.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

ALL HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, North Carolina, are respectfully requested to make themselves known, as soon as possible, to the undersigned, or M. K. JESUP & CO., agents of the company, New-York, giving class and numbers of bonds held by them respectively, that the company may confer with them on matters relating to their interest.
HENRY M. DRANE,
President Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, Wilmington, N. C.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK

HAS REMOVED TO NO. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE, 3d-av., during the erection of their new Banking-house. Bank open from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
W. J. BARNES, Sec. ISAAC T. SMITH, Pres't.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Free from government tax.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
Chartered 1851.
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
Open daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Interest, SIX PER CENT. free of tax.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—ARTIFICIAL HUMAN eyes made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH & P. GOUGLEMANN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, of Paris,) No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend for the month of January of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, payable on the 20th inst.

Transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th inst., both days inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 20th of February, at No. 122 Bowery.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
Feb. 8, 1866.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 172 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1866.

A DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. is THIS DAY declared, payable on demand, in cash, to stockholders.

Also, an INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX (6) PER CENT. on outstanding scrip, payable 15th March, in cash.

Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY PER CENT. on the Earned Premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1866. The scrip will be ready for delivery on and after 15th March prox.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 20, 1866.

TWENTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The directors of this company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States Income Tax, payable on the 20th day of February next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Wednesday, the 31st day of January inst., and reopened on the morning of Friday, the 23d day of February next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM CO., No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1866.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a regular monthly dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 10th of March. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 10th of March inclusive.
WILLIAM CLARKE, President.
J. MCMASTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STOUT COAL COMPANY, ROOM NO. 44 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, (out of the earnings for the three months ending Jan. 31,) payable at the office of the company on and after March 1. Transfer books closed from 24th inst. to 2d proximo.
G. S. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 15, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. cash on the preferred and common stock of the Company, payable on the 1st day of March, 1866, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 84 Broadway, New-York City. Transfer books will close on the 20th inst., and open on the 2d of March.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of government tax, and payable to the stockholders at their office, No. 155 Broadway, on and after the 13th inst. Transfer books closed until that date. By order, JAMES HARRISON, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE EBERVALE COAL COMPANY, ROOM NO. 44, TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand at the office of the company. G. LEE STOUT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE CO., No. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared the usual Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., free of government tax payable to stockholders on demand. By order.
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

SIXTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of government tax, payable on demand, and carried Three (3) per cent. to surplus account, out of the earnings of the last six months.
SURPLUS JAN. 1, 1866, $120,000.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.
W. W. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—BLIVEN PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 24 Cliff-st., New-York. The trustees of this company have declared a dividend of three (3) per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after Monday, Feb. 19, 1866. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 16 to Feb. 19. F. J. DOMINICK, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For building a sewer in Bleecker-street, from Perry to Hammond-street.
2. For flagging sidewalks in Eighty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
3. For flagging sidewalks in Thirty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.
4. For flagging sidewalks in Thirty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.
5. For building a sewer in Fifty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues.
6. For regulating and grading, flagging sidewalks, and setting curb and gutter on Fifty-first-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenue.
7. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Eleventh-avenue, from Fifteenth to Twenty-sixth street.
8. For setting and resetting curb and gutter, and for flagging and reflagging sidewalks on Fifty-second-street, from Fifth to Eighth avenue.
9. For building sewers in Hanover-square and Pearl-street, between Old-slip and Wall-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1. Both sides of Bleecker-street, from Perry to Hammond streets.
2. Also, all the lots on both sides of Eighty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
3. Also, all the lots on both sides of Thirty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.
4. Also, all the lots on both sides of Thirty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.
5. Also, all the lots on south side of Fifty-eighth-street, and both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues, and all the lots on west side of First-avenue, from south side of Fifty-eighth-street to one-half the block between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-sixth-streets.
6. Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.
7. Also, all the lots on both sides of Eleventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-seventh streets, and all the lots between Sixteenth and Twenty-seventh streets and Eleventh and Thirteenth avenues, and all the lots between Fourteenth and Twenty-seventh streets, and one-half the block east of Eleventh-avenue.
8. Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Fifth to Seventh avenues.
9. All the lots included between Wall, Beaver and William streets, Old-slip and Water-street, and all the lots on both sides of Pearl-street and Hanover-square, from Wall-street to Old-slip.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, DANIEL D. CONOVER, ISAAC O. HUNT, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Feb. 13, 1866.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—MANUEL LOPEZ, plaintiff, against MIGUEL ARROYO, defendant.—Summons for relief—Complaint not served.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 170 Broadway, in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
MARSH, COE & WALLIS, Pl'ffs Att'ys, No. 170 Broadway.
DATED FEB. 8, 1866.

The complaint in this action was filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 12th day of February, 1866. MARSH, COE & WALLIS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
[U. S. Int. Rev. Stamp, 50c. cancelled.]
feb13-law6wTu*

NEW-YORK COMMON PLEAS—HIRAM STUDLEY against NORMAN EWEN—Pursuant to an order of the Court entered in this action, I, the subscriber, receiver of the property and effects of "Studley's Express Company," will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, the twenty-third day of February instant, at the stables, numbers twenty-five and twenty-seven East twenty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, by James M. Miller, auctioneer, nineteen horses, ten wagons, two large transfer coaches, fourteen sets of harness, wagon tops and covers, &c., two iron safes, desks, clock, and stable and office furniture, which sale will be entirely for cash. The horses, &c., may be seen at the stables.
Dated, NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1866.
NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Receiver.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GERARD C. LESTER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, No. 49 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of May next. Dated Nov. 13, 1865.
n14-law6mTu* JOSEPH H. LESTER, Administrator.

COAL.

COAL—NEW OFFICE NO. 5 CLINTON HALL, 8th-st., near Broadway, for the sale of the best qualities of coal at lowest prices; 2,000 pounds to the ton.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"TO Dr. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent (Nitrous Oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Dr. Carnochan.* That we administer the gas in the most safe and efficient manner, 9,000 patients and the Medical profession of New-York will testify. Offices No. 19 and 30 Cooper Institute.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, are inserting FULL or PARTIAL SETS of their IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

105.—DR. J. A. KELLEY, DENTIST, NO. 105 East 10th-st., between Broadway and University-place. Operations carefully and skillfully performed. All work satisfactory or no pay. The very worst of teeth saved.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be sold, at public auction, at Indianapolis Arsenal, Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 20th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of ordnance stores of inferior quality, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:

974 carbines, various kinds.
36,000 muskets and rifles, new and old, United States and foreign, of various calibres.
[illegible] Starr's army revolvers, serviceable.
[illegible] Savage's navy revolvers, new, and others, with a large lot of spare parts for the repair of small arms of various patterns.
430 cavalry sabre belts, worn.
724 cavalry saddles, worn.
1,090 cavalry bridles, worn.
288 belt holsters for pistols, worn.
200 cartridge boxes for pistols, worn.
1,153 cartridge boxes for carbines, worn.
300 slings for carbines, worn.
153 sets of artillery harness, worn.
47,000 sets of infantry accoutrements, worn.

Also a large lot of appendages for the various kinds of muskets and rifles.

Samples to be seen at the Indianapolis Arsenal and at the United States Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City.

Terms of sale, cash.

JAS. M. WHITTEMORE, Captain and Brevet Major Ord. Commanding.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Feb. 10, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., a great variety of new and worn supplies, comprising:

Axes,	Jackets,
Beots,	Knapsacks,
Bootees,	Kettles,
Buttons,	Leggins,
Coats,	Mittens,
Coat Straps,	Mess Pans,
Camp Colors and Cases,	Numbers,
Capes,	Pillow Cases,
Cap Covers and Capes,	Pompons,
Canteens,	Shirts,
Drawers,	Stockings,
Epaulets,	Scales,
Flags,	Spades,
Gaiters, Leather and Canvas,	Shovels,
Hatchets and Handles,	Sweat Leathers,
Haversacks,	Silk—blue and scarlet,
Hat Ornaments,	Tents—about 5,000 cotton and linen,
Iron Bedsteads,	Tent Flies,
Iron Pots,	Talmas.

Together with many other articles not enumerated in this advertisement.

Many of the articles are new and in excellent condition. Catalogues stating quantities, and describing the property, can be obtained at the office.

The articles can be seen for two days previous to the sale, upon application to the Military Storekeeper at the Arsenal.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

WILLIAM W. McKIM, Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Philadelphia Depot.

C. W. BOTELER, Jr., Auctioneer.

SALE OF NEW HOSPITAL CLOTHING, BEDDING, &c.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, 1866.

An extensive sale of Hospital Clothing, Bedding, &c., entirely new and in the original boxes and bales, will be held in this city, at the Judiciary-square Warehouses, Fifth and E sts., back of City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The following articles will be offered for sale, viz.:

Shirts	40,000
Drawers	20,000
Socks, pairs	20,000
Slippers, pairs	30,000
Gowns	30,000
Bed-sacks	20,000
Pillow-ticks	10,000
Pillows, Hair	4,000
Towels, Hand	10,000

The attention of the trade and the public at large is called to this sale, as the goods will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers. Quantities as small as one dozen will be sold. Goods will be delivered to purchasers within five (5) days from termination of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

C. SUTHERLAND, Surgeon and Purveyor U. S. A.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FIFTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The property to be sold is the most valuable and desirable ever offered at public sale. It consists of the lots on 5th-av. between 49th and 50th sts. Also, for sale at public auction, lots between 3d and 4th avs. and 75th and 76th sts. The sale will take place at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, 1866, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Executors:

15 shares Bank of America, par $100.
50 shares Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, par $25.
108 shares Williamsburgh City Bank (now First National Bank of the City of Brooklyn) with 10 per cent. dividend due, par $50.
100 shares Columbia Fire Insurance Company, par $50.
20 shares Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company, par $50.
25 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company, par $20.
20 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company, par $25.
200 shares American Coal Company of Alleghany County, with scrip dividend of 8 per cent., par $25.
10 shares Bushwick and Newtown Bridge and Turnpike Road Company, of Long Island, par $50.
15 shares Hunter's Point, Newtown and Flushing Turnpike Company, par $50.
$5,000 Pennsylvania State 5 per cent. bonds, 1840, due Jan. 1, 1865.
$5,000 Pennsylvania State 5 per cent. bonds, 1841, due April 15, 1855.
$2,000 Pennsylvania State 5 per cent. bonds, 1832, due July 1, 1860.
$2,000 Brooklyn City Park 6 per cent. coupon bonds.

Lists at No. 3 Pine-st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF MEDICINES BELONGING TO THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9, 1866.

An auction sale of valuable medicines no longer required by the Medical Department, U. S. Army, will be held in this city on THURSDAY, the first day of March next, and succeeding days, if necessary, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the warehouses located on Judiciary-square, 5th and E sts., back of the City Hall.

The medicines are in the original packages, and the attention of the trade is invited to this sale, which will embrace the following principal articles, viz.:

Sulphuric ether, 500 lbs.; alcohol, 500 bottles; compound spirits of ether, 500 lbs.; simple cerate, 1,600 lbs.; chloroform, 500 lbs.; fluid extract of buchu, 250 lbs.; fluid extract of cinchona, 500 lbs.; fluid extract of ipecacuanha, 250 lbs.; fluid extract of rhubarb, 250 lbs.; Mass hydrarg, 250 lbs.; Dover's powder, 250 lbs.; cod liver oil, 1,000 bottles; camphor pills, 1,000 dozen; compound cathartic pills, 2,000 dozen; opium pills, 1,000 dozen; iodine of potassium, 200 lbs.; rhubarb, 500 lbs.; powdered rhubarb, 250 lbs.; syrup of squill, 500 lbs.; compound spirits of lavender, 500 lbs.; beside other articles. Upward of sixty articles of the *Materia Medica*, in lots similar to the above, will be offered for sale.

Catalogues containing a complete list, with full particulars, will be ready by the 17th inst.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

Five days will be allowed to purchasers in removing their property.

C. SUTHERLAND, Surg. U. S. A., Medical Purveyor.
C. W. BOTELER, JR., Auctioneer.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE LOTS ON FOURTH AND FIFTH AVS. FORTY-NINTH, FIFTIETH, SEVENTY-FIFTH AND SEVENTY-SIXTH STS. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

4TH-AV.—1 lot, east side, 27 feet 2 inches south of 76th-st.; 25x100 feet.
5TH-AV.—6 lots, comprising nearly the entire front, extra fronts as described on the above diagram.
49TH-ST.—4 lots, north side, 100 feet east of 5th-av.; each 25x100 feet 5 inches.
50TH-ST.—5 lots, south side, 100 feet east of 5th-av.; each 20x100 feet 5 inches.
75TH-ST.—3 lots, north side, 175 feet east of 4th-av.; each 25x102 feet 2 inches.
76TH-ST.—9 lots, south side, 175 feet east of 4th-av.; each 25x102 feet 2 inches.
76TH-ST.—2 lots, south side, 100 feet west of 3d-av.; each 25x102 feet 2 inches.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—P. C. BULKLEY will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: 13 lots, ready for immediate improvement, on 55th and 56th sts., between 5th and 6th avs., described as follows: 2 lots north side 56th-st., 300 feet west of 5th-av.; 5 lots, 2 north side of 55th-st., 300 feet from the avenue, and 3 south side of 56th-st., 275 feet from avenue; 6 lots, 3 on 56th and 3 on 56th sts., 525 feet from 5th-av. Also, the valuable improved property known as No. 25 Chambers-st. and 1 Reade-st., between Broadway and Chambers-st., about 30 feet front on each street by 150 feet in depth; the buildings are five stories; first floors are stores; divided for offices in the upper floors. Also, the four-story high-stoop brown-stone house north side of 23d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., known as No. 71 East 23d-st.; lot 28x110; house 28 by about 70, and extension about 16x24. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

PUBLIC SALE.—BY DIRECTION OF BREVET Maj.-Gen. A. B. DYER, Chief of Ordnance, the following ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES will be sold on TUESDAY, Feb. 27, 1866, at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, to wit: 150 tons cast iron, 5 tons wrought iron, 1 iron Forebay-flume, one large turning lathe, 1 rolling mill, with machinery, furnaces, forges, fly-wheel, shafting, rollers, hangers, &c., complete; 100,000 brick, (more or less;) 34 cast iron columns, (new;) 70 cast iron window frames, 8 anvil blocks, (cast;) 1,270 Josslyn's carbines, with appendages complete, (new;) 320 Starr's carbines, with appendages new and complete; 107 assorted revolvers, 930 cavalry sabres, 2,160 Burnside's carbines, 5,000 Enfield rifles, 46 N. C. O. swords, together with about 1,000 sets horse equipments for cavalry, including bridles, saddles, saddle blankets, halters, &c.; also, large quantities of cavalry and infantry accoutrements, appendages for small arms, and tools of various kinds, &c., &c. One large lot of finely dressed granite stone. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day until all is sold. Terms cash in government funds.
D. J. YOUNG, Ordnance Agent.
JOHN KOONCE, Auctioneer.
HARPER'S FERRY, Feb. 10, 1866.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES—LADIES AND GENT'S FURS.—LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer, will sell on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Feb. 21 and 22, commencing each day at 10½ A. M., the stock of the New-York Fur Manufacturing Company, at the store, No. 83 Chatham-st., opposite Crook's White Marble Hotel, a general variety of mink, sable, French and water-mink and Siberian squirrel muffs, capes, victorines, collars, cuffs, &c., together with gent's new collars, cuffs and gloves. Also, a splendid variety of robes and rugs. The whole to be sold for cash, as the owners are declining business.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS IN EAST TWENTIETH AND TWENTY-THIRD STREETS.—D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, 1866, at 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST 20TH-ST.—Three-story, English basement, brown-stone front, house and lot No. 212 East 20th-st.; house 15.9x40 and contains all modern improvements; lot 15.9x92.

EAST 23D-ST.—The three-story and basement brick houses and lots Nos. 201½ and 203 East 23d-st.; houses each 16.8x35, containing gas and water; lots each 16.8x98.9.

For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 239 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

COURT-ST.—The three-story, high-stoop brick house and lot situate on the east side of Court-st., between Sackett and Degraw sts., known as No. 239 (old number); The house has under-cellar, gas and water; lot 21 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep; house 42 feet deep, bet. said several dimensions more or less.

AUCTION SALES.

W. BENNETT, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The large stock of DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY and SILVERWARE in the well-known and old-established jewelry store, Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway, will be sold to the highest bidder at public auction, in large and small lots and by the single piece.

Sales to continue from day to day until the entire stock is disposed of.

Also, the side, centre and counter SHOW CASES: 14 elegant black walnut side cases; 14 plate-glass, silver-mounted counter cases; 4 upright centre cases; 1 door case, 480 yards of oilcloth, 16 chandeliers, together with the

OFFICE FURNITURE:

3 desks, 2 tables, 1 lounge, 60 feet of office railing, 75 yards of Brussels carpet, 2 office stoves, 1 mirror, 1 safe and 12 office chairs.

All of the above articles will be sold without reserve.

Sales from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 5 P. M. to 10 P. M. each day.

Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway, opposite Barnum's New Museum.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF OCEAN AND RIVER STEAMERS, TUGS, SCHOONERS, FERRY-BOATS, &c.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 7, 1866.

The following-named vessels, belonging to the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 26th day of February, 1866, at the office of Chief Quartermaster, Lafayette-square, No. 118 Camp-st.:

Steamship "Crescent," registered 1,219 tons, iron vessel.
Steamship "St. Mary," registered 1,218 tons, iron vessel.
Steamship "Clinton," registered 1,220 tons, iron vessel.
Steamship "Alabama," registered 630 tons.
Steamship "Geo. Peabody," registered 1,018 tons.
Steamship "Convoy," registered 423 tons.
Steamship "Planter," registered 309 tons.
Propeller "Corinthian," registered 336 tons.
Propeller "Stanton," registered 350 tons.
Propeller "Foote," registered 470 tons.
Propeller "Exact," registered 363 tons.
Propeller "Porter," registered 428 tons.
Propeller "Hussar," registered 450 tons.
Propeller "Alliance," registered 298 tons, iron vessel.
Side-wheel towboat "St. Charles," registered 356 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "J. W. Hancock," registered 630 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "Diana," registered 700 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "Col. Halcomb," registered 290 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "Mustang," registered 128 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer "Altamont," registered 232 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer "Emma," registered 189 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer "Col. Benedict," registered 191 tons.
Wheel in recess steamer "Tamaulipas," registered 334 tons, iron vessel.
Wheel in recess steamer "Matamoras," registered 334 tons, iron vessel.
Centre-wheel steamer "Col. Colburn," registered 126 tons, large railroad ferry-boat.
Centre-wheel steamer "Gen. Ransom," registered 104 tons, large railroad ferry-boat.
Centre-wheel steamer "Kepper," registered 270 tons, large railroad ferry-boat.
Tug "Perry," registered 155 tons.
Tug "Jennie," registered 14 tons.
Tug "Cleveland," registered 37 tons.
Tug "Belle Darlington," registered 95 tons.
Schooner "Electric," registered 147 tons.
Schooner "H. D. Adams," registered 112 tons.
Schooner "Scout," registered 126 tons.
Schooner "Union," registered 98 tons.
Schooner "Winona," registered 117 tons.
Schooner "Annette," registered 135 tons.
Schooner "Highlander," registered 340 tons.
Model barge "Col. Mulligan," registered 120 tons.
Three (3) lighters.
One (1) flatboat.
Ten (10) small boats.
Three (3) barges.
Nine (9) yawls.

A full description of these vessels can be had on application at the office of Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. S. ALLEN, A. Q. M., Tchoupitoulas-st., New-Orleans, and most of them can be seen at this port or vicinity.

TERMS.—Cash, in United States currency, or audited transportation vouchers; fifteen (15) per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on bidding off each boat, and the balance to be paid within eight (8) days thereafter.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
C. G. SAWTELLE, Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Gulf.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS IN 7TH WARD.—Situated on Water, Cherry, Monroe, Madison, Henry, Market and Rutgers sts. and East Broadway, and on South-st., with valuable bulkhead.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 20, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of John C. Beekman, deceased, the following described real estate, viz.:

SOUTH-ST.—The lot of land situate on northerly side of South-st., near Montgomery-st., together with the bulkhead in front of the same.

WATER AND CHERRY STS.—The lot of land situate on the northerly side of Water-st., near Clinton-st., and running through to and fronting on the southerly side of Cherry-st.

CHERRY-ST.—The lot of land situate on the northerly side of Cherry-st., near Jefferson-st.

MONROE-ST.—The lot of land situate on the southerly side of Monroe-st., near Jefferson-st.

MADISON-ST.—The lot of land situate on northerly side of Madison-st., near Rutgers-st., and known as No. 211.

RUTGERS-ST.—The lot of land situate on the easterly side of Rutgers-st., near Monroe-st., and known as No. 39.

HENRY-ST.—The lot of land situate on the southerly side of Henry-st., near Catharine-st., and known as No. 28.

MARKET-ST.—The lot of land situate on the easterly side of Market-st., near Monroe-st., and known as No. 52.

EAST BROADWAY.—The two lots of land situate on the southerly side of East Broadway, near Clinton-st., and known as Nos. 229 and 231.

Further particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A., No. 8 South Gay-street, BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 31, 1866.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office daily, and opened at 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS during the month of February, for the purchase of surplus GOOD HARD BREAD, on hand at this depot.

The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. All the bread offered under this advertisement has been carefully and thoroughly inspected, each box having been opened, examined and then re-coopered, and no box allowed replaced which did not come up to the standard for issue to troops. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes. Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

Payment required in government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores. Should navigation be closed during this time, the time so lost will not be considered. Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to

THOMAS WILSON, Brevet Lieut.-Col. and C. S. U. S. A., Brevet Brig.-Gen. Vols.

NEW-ORLEANS OPERA HOUSE FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—Sale at auction of the New-Orleans Opera House, situated at the corner of Bourbon and Toulouse sts., with its dependencies, and all and singular the furniture, decorations, scenery, wardrobe and library and other accessories of said Opera House.—By GABRIEL LEAUMONT, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 69 Chartres-st., on THURSDAY, March 29, 1866, at noon, will be sold at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal-st., between Custom and Canal sts., New-Orleans, the splendid building known as the OPERA HOUSE. The portion of ground on which said opera house is built, forms the west corner of Bourbon and Toulouse sts., and measures 191 feet 9 inches and 6 lines front on said Bourbon-st., by 190 feet 8 inches and 7 lines front on Toulouse st., all more or less. Said building was erected in 1859, and the cost of the same, with the furniture, decorations, scenery, wardrobe, library, and other accessories, exceeded the sum of $240,000. A complete and exact inventory of the contents of said opera house is deposited for reference in the office of S. MAGNER, Notary Public in New-Orleans.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The purchaser to assume the payment of two bonds of $1,000 each, subscribed by the New-Orleans Opera House Company, under date of the 1st of June, 1859, and payable on the 1st of July, 1869, the said two bonds bearing 8 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually by coupons of $40 each on the 1st of July and 1st of January of each year, the first coupon to be due on the 1st of July next, 1866. The balance of the price of adjudication to be one-third cash in United States Treasury notes, and the balance at a credit of one, two, three, four and five years, by equal installments, in notes divided by coupons to suit the vendors; said notes bearing 8 per cent. interest from date until paid, and the whole to be secured by mortgage on the property sold. The building to be kept insured against fire to the amount of the unpaid notes, and the policy transferred to the vendors until the full payment of said notes, the vendors reserving the privilege to renew yearly said insurance in case of negligence on the part of the purchaser so to do, and to claim immediately from the owner the reimbursement of said premium of insurance, which will be also secured by mortgage on said property; the purchaser also taking the obligation to pay the attorneys' fees in case of suit on any of the notes subscribed by him for the balance purchase of said property, said attorneys' fees not to exceed 5 per cent.

The opera house being rented up to the 1st of June next, possession of the same will not be given before that time; but the leases of the stores on the ground floor, amounting to $200 per month, will be transferred to the purchaser from the 1st of April next.

Acts of sale before GOTTSCHALK & WAGNER, Notaries Public in New-Orleans, at the expense of the purchaser, who shall have to pay the United States revenue stamp for said sale.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON BROAD, BEAVER, GREENWICH AND CORTLANDT STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 20, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Daniel D. Lord and Louis J. Bazzoni, trustees:

BROAD-ST., southeast corner of Beaver-st.—No. 61 Broad-st., with the three-story brick building thereon, being 25 feet front, 29 feet 3 inches rear, 70 feet 10 inches south side, and 66 feet ten inches north side, on Beaver-st.

GREENWICH-ST., northwest corner of Cortlandt-st.—No. 160 Greenwich-st., with the brick building thereon, being 26 feet front, 17 feet 9 inches rear, 56 feet 1 inch west, and 58 feet east side on Greenwich-st.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF LOTS ON BROADWAY, 5TH AND 10TH AVS., 97TH, 118TH AND 119TH STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

BROADWAY.—4 lots on the east side, extending through to and fronting on the west side of 10th-av., commencing at the corner of 97th-st.

5TH-AV.—4 lots on the west side, commencing on the corner of 117th-st.

118TH-ST.—7 lots on the north side, 285 feet east of the 6th-av.

119TH-ST.—7 lots on the south side, 210 feet east of the 6th-av.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND DAMAGED HOSPITAL PROPERTY, &C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction at the Judiciary-square Warehouses, 5th and E streets, in this city, on FRIDAY, the 23d of February, at 10 o'clock A. M., a quantity of serviceable and damaged hospital bedding, clothing and furniture. A large quantity of hair mattresses will be sold.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

Purchasers will be allowed 48 hours to remove their property. C. SUTHERLAND, Surg. U. S. A., Med. Pur.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) FEB. 20, AT 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 12 East River:
FRESH SICILY ORANGES AND LEMONS.
3,867 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,237 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Eugenia*, from Palermo.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOTS ON 117TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 20, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

Four lots on the south side of 117th-st. 210 feet east of 5th-av., each 25x100.11

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS AND VESSEL EFFECTS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 1[illegible], 1866.

Will be sold at Baltimore, Md., under direction of Capt. A. M. CUMMING, A. Q. M., on THURSDAY, March 1, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Government wharf, south side of the basin, the following-named vessels and other effects belonging to the Government, viz.:

The ESCORT, side-wheel steamer of 449 tons, wooden hull and bottom metaled; length on deck, 181 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet; over all, 50 feet; draft, 5½ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 40 inches; stroke of piston, 10 feet; capacity of cargo, 1,500 barrels. She is in fine running order, and well found in all her outfits.

The MANHATTAN, side-wheel steamer of 316 tons, wooden hull; length on deck, 120 feet; breadth of beam, 25 feet; over all, 56 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; draft, 7 feet; has one low-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 34 inches; stroke of piston, 9 feet; capacity of cargo, 1,000 barrels. She is in good order, and well found in all her outfits.

The JOHN FARRON, side-wheel steamer of 314 tons, wooden hull; length on deck, 150 feet; beam, 28 feet; over all, 42¼ feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; draft, 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet, and is well found in anchors, chains and general outfits.

The PECONIC, side-wheel steamer of 313 tons, wooden hull, iron-fastened and metaled in 1863; length on deck, 155 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet; over all, 40 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; draft, 4½ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 34 inches, stroke of piston, 10 feet; capacity of cargo, 700 barrels; hull, engine and boiler all in good condition, and well found in her outfits.

The HUGH JENKINS, side-wheel steamer of 306 tons, wooden hull, and bottom metalled; length on deck, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 27 feet; over all, 48 feet; depth of hold, 7½ feet; draft, 5½ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 33 inches; stroke of piston, 10¾ feet; capacity of cargo, 1,200 barrels; machinery in good condition, and vessel well found in all her outfits.

The STAR, side-wheel steamer of 287 42-95 tons; wooden hull; length on deck, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 26½ feet; over all, 56 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet; draft, 5¼ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet; capacity of cargo, 1,000 barrels; vessel in good repair, and well found in all her outfits.

The BALLOON, side-wheel steamer of 204 tons, wooden hull; length on deck, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 16 feet; over all, 37 feet; depth of hold, 6¼ feet; draft, 4½ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 29 inches; stroke of piston, 11 feet.

She has recently been put in most thorough repair, and is well furnished and fitted up as a staff-boat; having abundant effects in all departments on board for immediate use.

The IOLAS, side-wheel steamer of 164 7-95 tons, wooden hull; length on deck, 120 feet; breadth of beam, 21 feet; over all, 36 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet; draft, 4 feet; has one square low-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 24 inches; stroke of piston, 6 feet; capacity of cargo, 400 barrels. Well found in anchors, chains, tools, &c., &c.

The JAMES JEROME, screw steamer of 163 [illegible]-95 tons, wooden hull, length on deck, 105 feet; breadth of beam, 22½ feet; depth of hold, 9 feet; draft, 4½ feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 22 inches; stroke of piston, 22 inches; capacity of cargo, 1,900 barrels. Vessel in good running order, and well found in all her outfits.

The CECIL, side-wheel steamer of 130 tons, wooden hull, and bottom metalled; length on deck, 125 feet; breadth of beam, 18 feet; over all, 32 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet; draft, 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 20 inches; stroke of piston, 6 feet; capacity of cargo, 275 barrels. Vessel in good order, and well found in all her outfits.

The L. G. CANNON, screw-steamer of 200 tons, iron hull, built in 1862; draft 5 feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 22 inches; stroke of piston, 2 feet. Vessel in good repair and well found in all her outfits.

The IRONSIDES, screw steamer of 192 tons, iron hull, sheathed with wood; length on deck, 125 feet; breadth of beam, 23½ feet; depth of hold, 6½ feet; draft, 4½ feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 24 inches; stroke of piston, 2 feet; capacity of cargo, 1,800 barrels. She has a new boiler and engine, rebuilt in 1862, well found in all her outfits.

The FANNY GARNER, screw-steamer of 190 tons, wooden hull; length of deck, 150 feet; breadth of beam, 25 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet; draft, 7½ feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 24 inches; stroke of piston, 2 feet; capacity of cargo, 1,500 barrels. She is in good running order, and well found in all her outfits.

The tug TIGRESS, screw tug-boat of 70 tons, wooden hull; length on deck, 63 feet; breadth of beam, 16 feet; draft, 9 feet; has one high-pressure engine, diameter of cylinder, 20 inches; stroke of piston, 20 inches; hull, engine and boiler in good order, and vessel well found in all her outfits.

The tug KATE, screw tug-boat of 35 tons; length on deck, 60 feet; breadth of beam, 10 feet; depth of hold, 6½ feet; draft 7 feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 16½ inches; stroke of piston, 18 inches; engine and boiler in good order, and vessel well found in her outfits.

MISCELLANEOUS.

One IRON RUDDER, made of 2¾ inch round iron, 11 feet 3 inches long; plated with 3-16 inch iron on back; made of the best material and in the most thorough manner.

The Rudder was made for the steamer "L. G. Cannon, but not found necessary for her use.

One superior TUBULAR BOILER, taken from the steamer "S. R. Spaulding," and now lying at Poole & Hunt's yard, foot of Thames-st., 16 feet 2 inches in length, 16 feet 6 inches in width, and weighing 78,400 pounds.

This boiler is in complete order and ready for immediate use, having been repaired at a cost of $7,000, with the view of putting it in the steamer "Ben Deford," and not used, as the "Deford" was sold by the Government before its completion.

Also, from the Government storehouse, south side of the basin, superior chronometers, marine glasses, metallic life boats, Manilla ropes, engineers' tools, ship stores, ship furniture, &c., &c., too numerous to mention in detail, some of which are entirely new, and all in serviceable condition, being surplus stock reserved for offering at final sale of vessels at this depot.

The above-named vessels and their effects are only sold for want of further use by the Government.

Terms cash, in Government funds on day of sale.

G. W. BRADLEY, Colonel, Chief Quartermaster, Middle Military Department.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer—late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c., &c.

THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 23, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at the mansion (lately occupied by A. Gracie King, Esq.,) No. 211 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., all the furniture, &c., contained in said house, viz.: Carved rosewood parlor suites in green and gold satin brocatel; carved rosewood etagere, marble top; rosewood and mahogany centre and fancy tables, fine rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, Chambers, maker; secretary and library bookcases, fine solid oak pillar extension table, marble-top buffet, solid oak dining chairs in morocco; rosewood, mahogany and walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, fine enameled bed-room suites, paillasses, straw and hair mattresses, damask and lace curtains, lounges, easy chairs, &c., &c., together with the kitchen utensils.

Catalogues at the office of the auctioneers.

N. B.—We are prepared to give our special attention to sales of household furniture, &c., at private residences.

THEALL & CURTIS, No. 28 Liberty-st.

DAVID H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

15,000 TO 25,000 TONS OF PITTSTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1866.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st of February instant, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, by Burdett, Jones & Co., auctioneers, 15,000 to 25,000 tons of fresh-mined "PITTSTON" COAL, of the usual sizes, deliverable at Newburgh during the month of March. Deliveries to commence about the 1st of March, or as soon thereafter as the river opens.

The sale will be positive, and upon the usual conditions for the sale and shipment of the Company's Coal; to be stated at the time of sale.

Terms—50 cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance, with the Government tax of 6 cents per ton, in current funds, within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, TUESDAY, Feb. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood and black-walnut parlor suites, in brocatel and reps, sofas, chairs, lounges, bedsteads, gilt side tables, extension tables, marble-top centre tables, mattresses, carpets, &c., &c. Also, office furniture, elegant library table, counting-house tables, cane-seat chairs, letter presses, &c., &c. Also, two large size Singer's sewing-machines, in good order.

GEO. G. HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.

FRENCH CHINA AND GLASSWARE BY ROBERT HAYDOCK, on THURSDAY, Feb. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom No. 101 Liberty-st., a large and desirable assortment. Catalogues on Monday.

FRIDAY, Feb. 23.

At 10½ o'clock, 220 crates N. G. and common earthenware, 100 casks Boston glass, 100 cases French glass, 300 pkgs. American glass, 300 bbls. common tumblers, 200 bbls. chimneys. Catalogues on Monday.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND six years' lease of a first-class hardware and house-furnishing business, No. 212 5th-av., running through to No. 1,134 Broadway. Possession given immediately. Inquire on the premises.

A PARTY HAVING $10,000 TO LOAN ON good security, can realize large returns for its use, and obtain a permanent situation in an incorporated company, with a salary of $3,000. Address SECRETARY, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

ADVANTAGES TO BUSINESS MEN.—Five floors to let above the store No. 729 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel; the second floor furnished with carpet, looking-glasses, counters, &c.; for business purposes. Apply in the store.

FOR SALE—LEASE, FIXTURES AND STOCK of St. Louis Garden, No. 602 Broadway; an excellent location for any business; possession immediately, if desired. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A REGULAR LEGITIMATE BUSINESS, of 20 years' standing; customers North and South; books and full particulars shown. About $8,000 cash wanted for stock. Address B. & CO., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

$300 WILL BUY A MANUFACTURING business paying two hundred per cent. profit; sickness reason for selling. Call at No. 766 3d-av., New-York.

HOTEL FOR SALE—ON A PROMINENT street down town; rooms pay all expenses; well fitted up and doing a fine business; three years lease; will be sold a bargain by I. A. BIGGS, No. 77 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—PORK, BUTTER, VEGETABLE and Fruit stand. Inquire at No. 153 Bleecker, corner of Thompson-st.

STEAM PACKING-BOX FACTORY FOR sale and room with steam power to let. For particulars inquire at No. 91 Mercer-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

JAMES GOOLD & CO., ALBANY, NEW-YORK,
Manufacturers of CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, and RAILROAD CARS.
Established 53 years.

STATIONERY.

BASSETT'S GOLD PENS

Are made of the finest stock, and are the most *substantial* GOLD PENS used.

C. R. BASSETT, Manufacturer, No. 254 Broadway, New-York, Opposite City Hall.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

TRADE SALEROOMS, No. 498 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., for the continuance of the book trade sale and auction business hitherto conducted by JAMES E. COOLEY, at No. 498 Broadway.
GEO. A. LEAVITT,
ROBT. M. STREBEIGH,
WM. R. LEAVITT.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

The undersigned, having relinquished the trade sale and auction business to Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., has much pleasure in commending them to the favorable consideration of Publishers and Booksellers throughout the United States, they having the requisite means and every facility for conducting the business with safety and satisfaction to the trade, and with success to themselves. J. E. COOLEY.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm and name of BENEDICT & TORREY, for the purpose of manufacturing and selling gutta-percha and India rubber goods; also, for the transaction of a general commission business.

Said partnership to commence on the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and to terminate on the thirty-first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.
LEWIS S. BENEDICT,
WILLIAM A. TORREY.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify that under and in pursuance of the statutes of the State of New-York, including the amendments thereto, relating to "Limited Partnerships," we the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, and that the following are the terms thereof: First—The name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is SLINGERLAND & PRINCE. Secondly—The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is a general stock, exchange, gold and brokerage business, including all financial transactions incident thereto. Thirdly—The place where the business of the partnership is to be carried on is the City of New-York. Fourthly—The names of all the general and special partners interested in the said business, and their respective places of residence are as follows: The general partners are WILLIAM A. SLINGERLAND and JOHN D. PRINCE, both of whom are residents of the City and County and State of New-York. The special partners are WILLIAM R. TRAVERS, LEONARD W. JEROME, ELISHA RIGGS and HENRY W. GRAY, all of whom are residents of the City and County and State of New-York. Fifthly—The amount of capital stock which each of said special partners has contributed to the common stock of the said partnership is as follows: The said WILLIAM R. TRAVERS has contributed twenty-five thousand dollars in cash; the said LEONARD W. JEROME has contributed twenty-five thousand dollars in cash; the said ELISHA RIGGS has contributed twenty-five thousand dollars in cash, and the said HENRY W. GRAY has contributed twenty-five thousand dollars in cash, making in all the sum of one hundred thousand dollars so contributed as said special capital. Sixthly—The period at which said partnership is to commence is the fifth day of February, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and the period at which it will terminate is the first day of February, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Dated NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 5, 1866.
WILLIAM A. SLINGERLAND,
JOHN D. PRINCE,
WILLIAM R. TRAVERS,
LEONARD W. JEROME,
ELISHA RIGGS,
Feb. 6, law6w. HENRY W. GRAY.

THE UNDERSIGNED DO HEREBY certify that pursuant to the provisions of the statute of the State of New-York, entitled "Of Limited Partnerships," they have formed a limited partnership for the transaction of a mercantile business; that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is NOYES, WILSON & CO. That the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is importing and selling fancy and staple goods, and the commission business incidental thereto. That CHARLES H. NOYES, who resides in Bloomfield, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey; JACKSON O. WILSON, who resides in the City and County of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania; and THEODORE S. CHAFFEE, who also resides in said City of Philadelphia, are all the general partners interested in the said partnership. And that JAMES M. BILLINGS, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York, is the only special partner interested in said partnership. That the amount of capital which the said special partner, JAMES M. BILLINGS, has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, and that the same has been actually paid in by him in cash. That the said partnership is to commence on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1866, and is to continue to and terminate on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1870. That all the business of the said partnership will be carried on in the said City and County of New-York, where its only place of business will be situated.—Dated New-York, Jan. 15, 1866.

[Rev. stamp, five cents, cancelled.]

J. M. BILLINGS, Special Partner.
CHAS. H. NOYES,
J. O. WILSON,
THEO. S. CHAFFEE,
General Partners.

ROBERT C. FERGUSON, GENERAL partner of ALSOP & CO., Lima, Peru, and Valparaiso, Chili, will represent said firm in the United States and Europe, using his own name in the business transactions of the house, for which it will be responsible.

JOHN WHEELWRIGHT and GEORGE F. HOPPIN will be the acting general partners at Valparaiso, and JOSEPH HOBSON at Lima.

VALPARAISO, Jan. 1, 1866. ALSOP & CO.

The business of ALSOP & CO., San Francisco, will be conducted by WM. F. BABCOCK and TIBURCIO PARROLL, general partners.

ROBERT C. FERGUSON, of No. 42 South-st., New-York, will act as agent for said firm.

R. C. FERGUSON is prepared to make advances on consignments of approved merchandise to Alsop & Co., Valparaiso and Lima, and to Alsop & Co., San Francisco. No. 42 South-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm name of WORK, DAVIS & BARTON, for the purpose of buying and selling stocks, bonds and government securities on commission.
FRANK WORK,
JAS. M. DAVIS,
Formerly of W. R. Travers & Co.
SAMU'L BARTON.
No. 19 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of WETZLAR & CO., for the purpose of buying and selling stocks, bonds and Government securities.
CHAS. N. B. WETZLAR,
MONTEFIORE ISAACS,
L. G. THRANE.
No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

THE FIRM OF W. R. TRAVERS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
WM. R. TRAVERS,
JOHN. D. PRINCE.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1866.

PROPOSALS

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Feb. 14, 1866.

TO STONE-BLOCK PAVERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of bidder and the date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, 1866, at which hour they will be publicly opened, for the construction of stone-block pavements in the following streets, to wit: 57th-st., from 5th to 9th avs.; 79th-st., from 5th-av. to East River; 49th-st., from 9th to 10th avs.; 44th-st., from Broadway to 9th-av.; and 3d-av., from 109th to 129th sts.

Specifications and blank forms for the proposals can be obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 2, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 M., March 1, 1866, for the purchase of sixty-six (66) Camels, the property of the United States, now at Camp Verde, near San Antonio, Texas.

Bids may be made for one or more of these animals.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and addressed, Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bids deemed too low.

Payment to be made in U. S. Currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the camels to the successful bidders, at San Antonio, Texas.

C. G. SAWTELLE, Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, Bvt. Col. U. S. Army.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

Great improvements and reduction in prices. The best, cheapest, most reliable, and awarded the gold medal for superiority. Circular sent free.
GEORGE TALLCOT, No. 170 Broadway, New-York. Late Tallcot & Underhill.

THE CELEBRATED
HAMMERBIER,
Heretofore stigmatized as Patent Beer, brewed by Kohler & Finck, on draught at KAREL'S Restaurant, No. 426 Broome-st., near Crosby-st.

$210 REWARD.—THIRTY DOLLARS REward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery at this rendezvous, No. 120 Chatham-st., for each of the following deserters:

FRANK ERENBURG, Co. L, 1st Artillery; 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, fair complexion, dark eyes, brown hair; born at Red Falls, N. Y.; occupation, a farmer; enlisted at Fort Schuyler, Nov. 29, 1865, and deserted from same place Jan. 14, 1866.

FRANK HELAKER, Co. L, 1st Artillery; 21 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion, gray eyes, light hair; born in Germany; occupation, a soldier; enlisted at Fort McHenry, Sept. 26, 1865, and deserted from Fort Schuyler Jan. 27, 1866.

THEODORE SCHULTZ, Co. L, 1st Artillery; 21 years of age, 5 feet 6½ inches high, fair complexion, brown eyes, light hair; born in Germany; occupation, a shoemaker; enlisted at Fort Schuyler, Nov. 3, 1865, and deserted from same place Jan. 27, 1866.

JOHN DOUGHERTY, 6th Infantry; 25 years of age; 5 feet 5¼ inches high, fair complexion, brown eyes, dark hair; born in Ireland; occupation, a shoemaker; enlisted at Jersey City, Jan. 12, and deserted at New-York, Jan. 25, 1866.

THOMAS O'DONNELL, 6th U. S. Infantry; 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, hazel eyes, black hair; born in Schuylkill Co., Penn.; occupation, a laborer; enlisted at Pittsburgh, Penn., Jan. 8, 1866, and deserted at New-York, Jan. 25, 1866.

EDWARD HURLEY, Co. M, 1st Artillery; 32 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, ruddy complexion, blue eyes, dark hair; born in Scotland; occupation, a miner; enlisted at New-Orleans, July 24, 1865, and deserted from Fort Hamilton, Jan. 28, 1866.

JOHN EDMUNSON, Co. M, 1st Artillery; 29 years of age, 5 feet 7½ inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, sandy hair; born in England; occupation, a driver; enlisted at New-Orleans, July 21, 1865, and deserted from Fort Hamilton, Jan. 28, 1866.

AMERICAN BUCKLE—HALL'S PATENT, Aug. 8, 1865, assigned Feb. 1, 1866.—Easily applied; warranted not to slip; for gent's and ladies' shoes, suspenders, gaiters, pants, vests, hoop-skirts, &c., in sizes from ¼ inch to 1½ inch; fancy and plain. Discount to the trade. F. A. SHUCK, Manufacturer's Agent, No. 1 Pearl-st. House, Boston, Mass.

MARBLE MANTELS.—NOW IS THE TIME to purchase mantels very cheap; 300 mantels on hand which will be sold at very low prices. A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—REMOVAL.—T. B. STEWART has removed his marble and slate mantel warerooms from 274 Canal-st. to 605 6th-av., at the junction of Broadway.

PERSONS HAVING FURNISHED SUBSTITUTES for the City of New-York can have the State bounty collected and cashed by J. NELSON LUCKEY, banker, No. 243 Broadway.

OLD RAILROAD IRON.—2,000 TONS IN store and to arrive, for sale by PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST, No. 54 Exchange-place.

SHOWCASES FOR SALE—OLD AND NEW, at HOFFMAN & FERSEH'S No. 148 Chatham-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

The first-class new iron-screw steamship
DELAWARE,
,800 tons, Capt. THOMPSON,
will be dispatched for the above port from Pier No. 46 East River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 22.

Rates of passage: Cabin, $100; steerage, $30. Payable in currency.

Return certificates from Liverpool or Queenstown issued at the lowest rates.

For passage apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., No. 86 South-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thomson.
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,695	Hall.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
SCOTLAND .... SATURDAY, Feb. 24
ENGLAND .... SATURDAY, March 3
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $37 currency.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.
C. H. EDWARDS, Manager.

For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 275 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:
NOUVEAU MONDE...3,204 tons......900-horse power
WASHINGTON......3,204 tons......900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.......3,204 tons......900-horse power
EUROPE..........3,204 tons......900-horse power
NAPOLEON III....................1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT.....................1,130-horse power
PEREIRE.........................1,130-horse power
VILLE DE PARIS..................1,130-horse power

Leaving Pier No. 50 North River.
NOUVEAU MONDE, Capt. DE VALENCY, Friday, Mar 2
(New sidewheel steamer)
Carrying only cabin passengers.

Semi-monthly departures of the new steamers just completed will commence in March.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $2 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 21.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 28.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 7.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 14.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 21.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.......80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.......65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AUSTRALASIAN, T. COOK, Commander, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 10½ o'clock, A. M.

The CUBA will sail on the 7th of March.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
FULTON.......JAMES A. WOTTON.......Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO........HENRY A. GADSDEN......March 17, 1866.
FULTON.......JAMES A. WOTTON.......April 14, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin.......$132 50 | Second cabin.......$80 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information, apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD'S

Well-known first-class mail steamships, having been thoroughly refitted, with comfortable accommodations for passengers of all classes, will leave Pier No 42 North River, for Bremen, calling at Cowes, on the following THURSDAYS:

ATLANTIC, 3,000 tons, 1,600-horse power, CHARLES HOYER, Commander, 22d February.
BALTIC, 3,000 tons, 1,600-horse power, 15th March.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, 12th April.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, 2,600 tons, 1,000-horse power, 26th April.

Prices of passage payable in gold.
First Cabin, $105; Second Cabin, $62 50; Steerage, $37 50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD'S steamship ATLANTIC, CHAS. HOYER commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 42 N. R., THURSDAY, 22d Feb., at 12 o'clock M., for Bremen, via Cowes, taking passengers to London, Havre, Southampton and Bremen. First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50, payable in gold or its equivalent. For freight and passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF LIMERICK......WEDNESDAY....Feb. 21
CITY OF LONDON........SATURDAY......Feb. 24
CITY OF DUBLIN........WEDNESDAY....Feb. 28
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY......March 3
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin.........$90 | Steerage.........$30
First Cabin to London...95 | Steerage to London.......33
First Cabin to Paris....105 | Steerage to Paris........40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship
MORRO CASTLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, at 3 o'clock. P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

N. B.—The favorite steamer EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will succeed the MORRO CASTLE and leave on March 7.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO.

CALLING AT
ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA EVERY TRIP.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch regularly, on the 29th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River,
ONE OF THEIR NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
THE
SOUTH AMERICA.
E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander,
WILL LEAVE
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 28TH OF FEBRUARY.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamship.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.

For freight or passage apply to
THOMAS ASENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.

Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.

REGULAR LINE.
The first-class steamships
GULF CITY, Capt. JAMES STEWART.
GULF STREAM, Capt. ROBERT MOUNT.
VICKSBURGH, Capt. WILLIAM F. MCCORRY.
MERCEDITA, Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.

The steamer GULF CITY is now receiving freight at Pier No. 23 East River, and will sail on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to
SMITH & DUNNING,
No. 65 South-st.

Extra freight will be charged on all goods for which bills of lading are not taken out before the steamer sails.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,

AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

FEBRUARY.
1st. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with the COLORADO.
10th. COSTA RICA, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$300	$200	$100

A discount of ONE-QUARTER from steamers' rates will be allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers accompanied by their families.

Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
$175 to $150.	$100.	$50.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

The Central American Transit Company having placed a fine new steamboat on LAKE NICARAGUA, thereby insuring passengers
A PROMPT AND RELIABLE TRANSIT,
will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY H. SMITH, Esq., Commander,
on TUESDAY, Feb. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at the above
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

For passage apply early, by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN POINTS.

Having concluded arrangements with the PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY and the CENTRAL AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, we are now prepared to receive and forward WITH DISPATCH all kinds of goods, to and from points on the SOUTH PACIFIC and CENTRAL AMERICAN COAST, under THROUGH BILL OF LADING at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

For further particulars, classification of goods and rates, apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of freight per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers will receive orders for delivery at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, upon surrender of their bills of lading.

Goods remaining on the wharf twenty-four hours after discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignees.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.—THE Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer NEW-YORK will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received as usual.

MERCHANDISE FOR ISTHMUS OF PANAMA
Taken at greatly reduced rates.

Shippers will find it to their advantage to examine our tariff. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EVERY SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 13, NORTH RIVER, in connection with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.

Passage rates through to Augusta, Macon, Thomasville, Darien, Brunswick, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and Palatka.

The favorite side-wheel steamship
SAN SALVADOR,
JOSHUA ATKINS, Commander,
Will sail for Savannah direct from Pier No. 13, North river, foot of Cedar-st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 24, promptly at 3 o'clock.

Freight received daily and handled carefully.

Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.

SAN JACINTO follows on SATURDAY, March 3.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
FLAMBEAU...............Capt. W. B. EATON.
GEN. BARNES............Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

The favorite side-wheel steamship
HERMAN LIVINGSTON
will leave SATURDAY, Feb. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River, connecting with all the railroads in Georgia, and Florida steamers.

All the connections to and beyond Augusta now complete. Through rates given to the interior of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 141 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah,
WILDER & FULLERTON.

Goods to be forwarded by railroad should be marked care of "C. R. R. Agent."

FOR SAVANNAH. PIONEER LINE.

Cabin passage $25. Deck $10.
EVERY THURSDAY.

Landing cargo in Savannah on the following Monday morning.

The new and first-class steamship
CHASE,
W. D. ROATH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, Feb. 22.

For freight, at lowest rates, or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah,
HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH.—MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE—PASSAGE REDUCED.—Cabin, $25; Deck, $10. The first-class steamships VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander; LEO, MERRIL, Commander. The VIRGO is now receiving freight at Pier No. 16 East River, and will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent, Savannah.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT

ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP LINE.

First-class steamships, and superior accommodations for passengers.

$40 FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.

The well-known and popular steamship
MATANZAS,
WM. LIESEGANG, Commander,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 8 North River, and will sail for New-Orleans direct on SATURDAY, Feb. 24, promptly at 3 o'clock P. M.

Freight at current rates.

Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.

Cabin very commodious and elegantly furnished.

First cabin passage

$40 CURRENCY.

The above low rate includes meals and state-rooms.
Apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents.
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

BLACK STAR LINE.
The first-class steamship
MARMION,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M. This line is now prepared to receive freight at all times during business hours, upon the pier No. 13 North River. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office, No. 98 West-st.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 54 Wall-st.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. F. V. GAGE, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 24. For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

MESHANNOCK will follow on SATURDAY, March 3.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY P. SOUDER..........Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA...................Capt. WM. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
will positively sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,
Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
of first-class steamships.
The favorite and fast steamship
ALHAMBRA, CROWELL Master.
is now receiving cargo and will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, 24th February.

For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, AND LAVACCA, TEXAS.

The splendid fast-sailing side-wheel steamship LILLIAN, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, is receiving cargo at Pier No. 13 North River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, having the capacity only for the bulk of 3,000 barrels light freight. For which or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 54 Wall-st.

Bills lading furnished and signed at the office, No. 98 West-st., corner Cedar-st.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

The new, elegant and very fast A1 steamship
SARAGOSSA,
CROWELL, Master,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched for the above port on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. H. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5¼ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains North and East from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT DRAUGHT, SIDE-wheel steamer, beam engine, suitable for river navigation. Apply to H. P. FARRINGTON, No. 41 Jay-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.

10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Feb. 12, 1866, the express train for Camden will be discontinued. The steamer will leave Pier No. 3, North River, daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., connecting with train for Manchester, Tom's River, Long Branch, &c.

FREIGHT FOR CAMDEN and intermediate stations will be taken at LOW RATES on the 4 o'clock line, reaching Camden the next morning.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:02 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXPRESSES.

MEXICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

For the transportation of mails, merchandise, valuable packages, specie, &c., &c., to all parts of Mexico, by steamers leaving New-York for Vera Cruz on the 8th and 23d of every month.

For particulars, rates of freight, &c., &c., apply at the office of the Mexican Express Company, No. 60 Broadway.
GEO. F. KNORR, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY have made arrangements to extend their express lines, on the 1st of June next, west of the Missouri River to Denver and the mining districts of Colorado, and they will be prepared on the 1st of July next to extend their lines to Utah, Montana and Idaho.

They will also be prepared to give through bills of lading by their dispatch line for heavy freight to the above-named points.
C. A. DE WITT,
FEB. 14, 1866. General Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT.

NO. 98 WEST 27TH-ST., BETWEEN 6TH and 7TH AVS.

As a medical clairvoyant Madame Ross exceeds all others gifted with this wonderful power; she accurately locates and minutely describes all diseases, the cause, effect and remedy. Many of our most respectable and prominent citizens can testify to her remarkable powers and success in describing and curing the most aggravated, hopeless and desperate cases of dyspepsia, pulmonic affections, rheumatism, &c. Ring the front door bell.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

I can cure in 36 hours any case of falling of the womb, "prolapsus uteri," without respect to age. The remedy, which is external, replaces the womb without pain in its natural position. No exposure, no pessaves or instruments used. References of important cases.

Treatment of every other female complaint, from whatever causes produced. ABRAHAM E. COX, M. D.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of die. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

AFFLICTED RESTORED — IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED. — Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. New edition; 400 pages. Nearly 100 anatomical illustrations upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this original work of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1 50, closely sealed, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

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A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROP are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL aid will find it to their interest to consult Dr. WEST, an old and experienced practitioner, when their health will be speedily restored. Office No. 545 Broadway.

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DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES, from whatever cause, treated with secrecy, and success guaranteed. Dr. STROENG, No. 156 East 19th-st., second door from 2d-av. Office hours, 2 to 3 P. M.

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MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 80 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

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No. 164 Duane-st., corner Hudson, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT.

ITALIAN OPERA.
Director........MAX MARETZEK

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

TO-NIGHT—CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Feb. 20, at 8,
(Twelfth Subscription Night.)
Will be produced the immensely successful new opera,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE,
(The Cobbler and the Fairy,)
with its brilliant and complete cast, including
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
E. IRFRE, BELLINI, ARDAVANI,
DUBREUL, Mlle. FICHER, MULLER.
Conductor........Signor TORRIANI.

TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, Feb. 21,
will be produced Donizetti's charming comic opera,
DON PASQUALE.
DON PASQUALE.
First appearance of the new Buffo,
Signor SARTI.
THURSDAY—Opera in Brooklyn.....SONNAMBULA
FRIDAY—Last night of.......DON SEBASTIAN
SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE at 11 o'clock.

The sale of reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING at all the regular ticket offices.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.
Director........MAX MARETZEK

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, at 7¾ o'clock,
(Third Subscription Night,)
By special request of many of the subscribers and others.
LA SONNAMBULA.
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
in her incomparably great role of Amina, together with
E. IRFRE, ANTONUCCI, Miss FICHER, &c.
Conductor........Signor TORRANI

The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence THIS MORNING in Brooklyn, at the Box-office of the Academy, and in New-York at Root, Anthony & Co.'s, No. 21 Nassau-st.

EIGHTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.

SEVENTH ANNUAL RECEPTION,
ON THE
ANNIVERSARY OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 22,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Tickets, $5. To be had at William Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway; Adjt. Durfee, No. 577 Broadway, and of the Committee of Arrangements.

Major W. S. CARR, Chairman, No. 157 Centre-st.

BAL D'OPERA

AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
APRIL THE 5TH, 1866.

Arrangements for the Grand BAL D'OPERA being perfected, the public is respectfully informed:

First, that tickets for the regular season subscribers to the Opera will be in readiness for delivery on
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
between the acts of the Opera.

Second, that the SALE OF TICKETS for non-subscribers and the public generally will take place on and after
THURSDAY, THE 22D INST.

All applications for cards of admission must be made personally, either to the Director of the Opera at the Academy of Music, or to any of the following gentlemen composing the

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

August Belmont,	Leo. W. Jerome,	Henry G. Stebbins,
R. L. Cutting, jr.,	H. A. Johnson,	Henry Clews,
W. B. Bend,	S. L. M. Barlow,	N. H. Wolfe,
Henry F. Vail,	Francis Skiddy,	Wm. B. Cooper,
Paul J. Forbes,	Edward R. Bell,	Shepherd Gandy,
J.P. Giraud Foster,	Jos. F. Stone,	Henry F. Fearing,
Wm. T. Blodgett,	A. C. Munson,	J. B. Lee,
	D. Kingsland.	

PRICE OF TICKETS:
Admitting a gentleman and lady........$10
Extra lady's ticket........5

Positively but 1,000 tickets of admission will be issued to the public.

SECOND SERIES OF POPULAR LECTURES

AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS,
At the Lee-av. Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Hewes-st., Brooklyn, E. D.,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 21.
R. R. STORY, JR., Director.
Mr. WM. CASTLE, celebrated Tenor.
Mr. RICHARDSON, (of Brooklyn,) Baritone.
Mrs. ROGERS and Miss THURSBY, Sopranos.
Miss RICE and
Miss BRONSON, Contraltos.

The above comprises the finest talent in the city, and offers a rich treat to all lovers of music.

Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

Admission 25 cents.

MR. JEROME HOPKINS'

THIRD APRES MIDI CONCERT for the Brooklyn Orpheon Fund, at WALLACK'S THEATRE, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 21, at 3½ o'clock, assisted by Mme. E. DE LUSSAN, soprano, and other distinguished talent. Tickets, $1.

All tickets with dates on previously issued are good for this concert. Meyerbeer's great "INDIAN MARCH," arranged for three Chickering Grand Pianos, will be played for the first time.

BIERSTADT'S LAST WORK—"STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS," will open for exhibition, at Miner & Somerville's Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, (between 13th and 14th sts.,) on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, for the benefit of the "Nursery and Child's Hospital," the entire proceeds of which will be devoted to the above charitable institution. Season tickets, $1; single admission, 50 cents.

MEETINGS.

UNION PRAYER MEETING

At the rooms of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, at 9 o'clock. Young men cordially invited. Singing meeting on WEDNESDAY, and Bible class on THURSDAY EVENINGS as usual, at 8 o'clock.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE INSTITUTE having taken a recess on the 1st of February, will resume its session THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Feb. 20, at 7½ o'clock, at its rooms in the Cooper Union Building. Members are requested to attend, as important business will be brought before the meeting.
JIREH BULL, Recording Secretary.

DRY GOODS

GEORGE A. HEARN,

No. 425 Broadway,
Between Canal and Howard-sts,
Will be prepared to exhibit
On and after
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, 1866,
THE LARGEST
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MOST MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
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INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS
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Selected by himself at the late sales in Europe, and comprising both
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
in
New and choice designs,
which cannot be surpassed for
STYLE
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New styles, for walking, riding, skating and masquerade; also ladies' and misses' merino vests and drawers, made from fine Australian wool, of superior finish; white and scarlet cloth gloves, mittens, hoods, gaiters, &c. W. J. ELGER, 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st. east side.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!

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WHALEBONE CORSETS AT........75 CENTS.
FRENCH WERLY CORSETS........$3
THIRTY SPRING SKIRTS........$1
MRS. HENSHEL, No. 198 6th-av.

A FEW MORE FEATHER DUSTERS at 25 cents each.
Fine soft Feathers, fresh made, no moth, at
TOWNSEND'S, No. 953 Broadway.
Toys, Dolls, Games, Puzzles, Baskets, &c., cheap.

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ATTENTION LADIES.—THE NEW-YORK FUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 83 Chatham-st., opposite Crook's white marble hotel. Sets $5 and upward. Brook mink collar and muff, $7 50. French mink collar and muff, $8 50. Mink sable, sets $25 to $35; fine rich sets, $40; Siberian squirrel sets, $12; and an endless variety of all other furs equally as low. Altering and repairing to the latest styles. Recipes given to purchasers to insure against moths.
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WASHINGTON-ST., corner of CLARKSON.
YARD OFFICE, No. 344 WEST-ST.
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LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CHECK, SIGNED HENRY KEEP, ON National Bank, North America, dated 15th February, for forty thousand dollars, favor of Lockwood & Co. All parties are hereby cautioned against negotiating said check, as payment has been stopped.

LOST—SUNDAY MORNING, ON 38TH-ST. OR Madison-av., between 38th and 35th sts., a lady's etruscan GOLD PIN. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at No. 45 East 38th-st., between Park and Lexington avs.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS. (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, carpets, bedding, oil cloths, parlor and bedroom suites, &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, Nos. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal. Housekeepers will be supplied and can pay by installments if preferred.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST assortment of enameled, chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites, in this city; also, mattresses, spring-beds, &c.; all goods warranted as represented at the old established house. WARREN WARD & CO., 277 Canal.

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Stage Manager........J. H. SELWYN

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!!
of the most successful farce produced in New-York for years, entitled
WHO
KILLED
COCK
ROBIN?
with Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, but which must positively be withdrawn to allow for the production of other novelties.

The performances will commence with the petite comedy of
THE TWO FRIENDS,
concluding with
WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?
SATURDAY, FEB. 24, BENEFIT OF MR. E. L. DAVENPORT.
Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE,
from the principal London and Australian theatres will make
HIS FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK
On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 26.

In active preparation, the new Burlesque of
CINDERELLA
AND A ROMANTIC SPECTACULAR DRAMA.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; curtain rises at 7¾.
Seats secured three days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager........WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Engagement of the gifted young favorite,
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL,
who will make her first appearance in New-York this season in her great original creation,
FANCHON, THE CRICKET,
preëminently distinguished by the lavish applause of our best critics as a personation of exquisite truthfulness and of consummate art.

TUESDAY, Feb. 20, 1866, will be presented the celebrated play in five acts, expressly adapted for Miss Mitchell from the German, by A. Waldauer, Esq., and originally performed by her, entitled
FANCHON, THE CRICKET,
produced with
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.

Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, George Becks, E. B. Holmes, H. Danvers, E. Barry, Rendle, Neil, &c., &c.; Miss Mary Wells, Farren, Meader, Burke, H. Chapman, Everett, &c., &c., in the cast.

WEDNESDAY, third appearance of
Miss MITCHELL,
FANCHON.

Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Seats in Dress Circle, private boxes, $1 50; Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 50 cents.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

LUCY RUSHTON'S THEATRE.

NOS. 728 and 730 BROADWAY, (opposite N. Y. Hotel.)
Sole Lessee and Manageress.....Miss LUCY RUSHTON
FOURTH AND LAST WEEK
OF THE
PRESENT SUCCESSFUL PIECES will be presented EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK the musical comedy of
THE BLACK DOMINO.
MISS RUSHTON as the BLACK DOMINO.
To be followed by the operatic burlesque, by Mr. J. Schonberg, of
BETWEEN YOU AND ME AND THE POST,
founded on the drama of
ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
Doors open at 7¼; performance to commence at 7¾.
Acting Manager and Treasurer........Mr. H. H. Davis
Stage Manager........Mr. J. Schonberg

BROADWAY THEATRE....BEGINS AT 7¾.

LAST NIGHTS OF
J. E. OWENS........as........THE LIVE INDIAN
J. E. OWENS........as........SOLON SHINGLE
Which
TWO RENOWNED COMIC HITS,
though crowding this popular house with
WELL SATISFIED LOVERS OF FUN,
will be retired at the very zenith of their triumphant careers in favor of
ANOTHER BRACE OF COMIC PERSONAGES,
Made famous by OWENS' genius as MODELS OF HUMOR and MARVELS OF MIRTH.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE LIVE INDIAN!
LAST NIGHTS OF SOLON SHINGLE!
LAST NIGHTS OF MME. KRINOLINA!
7th SOLON SHINGLE MATINEE on SATURDAY, commencing at 1½; closing at 3¾.

In rehearsal for Mr. OWENS, a new comedy and a comic specialty.

DODWORTH'S HALL.

CONCERT OF
FR. JEHIN-PRUME,
Violinist to the King of Belgium,
FRIDAY, 23d February, at eight o'clock.
Admission tickets, $1 50.

LECTURES.

COOPER INSTITUTE.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 20,
MEXICO AS IT IS.

A Lecture will be delivered at the time, place and on the subject above indicated, by
DR. THOMAS E. MASSEY,
A resident of the City of Mexico,
Formerly editorially well known in the Northwest. The Lecturer will treat his subject as follows:

1. The physical geography of Mexico, including climates and productions, of singular interest intrinsically, and as lending its power to make.
2. That history which, thrilling and eventful in itself, was potent and efficient to insure.
3. The existing population of Mexico; their classes and characteristics; the personal, social, material, religious and political condition of the people as we find them.

Each division will be graphically, copiously and instructively illustrated, including the Church and its influence.

"A well-written and most interesting discourse."—*Ohio Statesman.*

"One of the ablest and most interesting lectures we ever heard on any subject."—*Fort Wayne (Ind.) Democrat.*

Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the door of the large hall on the evening.

A FREE, PRACTICAL AND FAMILIAR course of lectures to mothers and young ladies, who desire the benefits of a better knowledge of themselves, will be given in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, by Dr. BANNING, of the Banning Institute, No. 11 St. Mark's-place, New-York, at 3 P. M. on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d insts. Subject—*The mechanism of the body and its practical lessons touching the physical beauty of the young, and of the prevention and cure of female and spinal complaints, which a little self-knowledge might both prevent and remove.*

FOR SCANDINAVIANS.—A LECTURE BY Rev. V. KOREN, on *The Norwegian Settlements of the Northwest*, at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, at 7 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIFE AND TIMES

OF
JAMES MADISON,
BY
HON. WILLIAM C. RIVES.
VOLUME II.
8vo, cloth, $3 50.

In tracing the history of Mr. Madison's active life during a period of sixty years, (from 1776 to 1836,) the writer has been necessarily led into a review of the most important portions of our public history. Mr. Madison's career was cotemporary and closely identified with the War of the Revolution, the arduous labors of the old Congress, the completion of the Articles of Confederation, the formation and adoption of the Constitution of the United States, the political questions which arose under the Administration of Washington, the struggle of parties which terminated in the election of Jefferson over Adams, and the complicated questions of foreign policy which led to the War of 1812—a war commenced and terminated under his own Administration. In passing under review these great scenes of our history, the writer has been enabled, by access to the papers of Mr. Madison and other original documents, to throw new light upon many debatable passages of the highest and most permanent interest in American annals.

Beside the career of Mr. Madison himself, of which no connected narrative has ever yet been given to the public, the works will embrace authentic and illustrative notices, found chiefly on original and unpublished documents, of the most distinguished of his cotemporaries—Washington, Jefferson, George Mason, Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee, Adams, Jay, Hamilton, King, and others. Whether the subject, materials, or the *dramatis personæ*, be considered, the work, in its design, would seem well fitted to supply yet remaining and important *desiderata* in our national history, on questions which must ever engage the deepest interest of the American people.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED BY
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 110 Washington-st., Boston.

MR. BANCROFT REVIEWED,
IN ROUND TABLE—THURSDAY.

MEDICAL BOARDS FOR THE EXAMINATION of candidates for admission into the Navy as Assistant Surgeons.

Boards of Medical Officers will convene at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.; Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, Penn., on MONDAY, March 12, 1866, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.

Gentlemen desirous of appearing before either Board must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, date and place of birth, and before which Board they desire to present themselves. Application to be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

Candidates must not be less than twenty-one, nor more than twenty-six years of age.

No expense is allowed by Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal pre-requisite for appointment in the Navy.
P. J. HORWITZ, Chief of Bureau.
BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C.

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PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.
UNABRIDGED—WITH 36 ILLUSTRATIONS.
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EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
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MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read ILLUSTRATED MARRIAGE GUIDE AND MEDICAL ADVISER, by WM. EARL, M. D.; 240 pages. Mailed everywhere in double wrapper, on receipt of 30 cents. Address 12 White-st., New-York.

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Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.
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CHANGE OF TIME.
THE AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE WILL HEREAFTER COMMENCE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
GREAT SUCCESS! BRILLIANT TRIUMPH!
ASTONISHED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES!
AFTERNOON AT 2—EVENING AT 7½.
The Biblical Historical Spectacular Drama of

MOSES
OR
ISRAEL IN EGYPT

FOUR MONTHS IN PREPARATION.
IMMENSE EXPENDITURE.
This drama is founded on Ingraham's sacred work,
THE PILLAR OF FIRE
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
In the course of the drama a
MOVING PANORAMA OF THE NILE
By Day, Evening and Night.
MOSES IN THE BULRUSHES
SCRIPTURAL TABLEAUX
CROSSING THE RED SEA
DESTRUCTION OF PHARAOH
AND HIS HOSTS
TRIUMPH OF ISRAEL

WILLIAM B. HARRISON, Extemporaneous Singer.
Prior to and after each performance, visitors will have an opportunity of viewing
THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES
THREE IMMENSE GIANTS, THREE DWARFS, TWO CIRCASSIAN GIRLS, LIVING SKELETONS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, GLASS-BLOWERS, ALBINO BOY, COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA.
100,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents

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Lessee, Director and Manager........G. L. FOX
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE, AND ON SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
The new and brilliant
COMIC PANTOMIME,
entitled
JACK AND GILL
WENT UP THE HILL,
with
NEW SCENERY, NEW DRESSES,
DAZZLING TABLEAUX,
ORIGINAL MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
TRICKS AND TRANSFORMATIONS.
Produced under the immediate direction of the author and inventor, Mr. G. L. FOX.
Mr. G. L. Fox will appear as........The Clown
Mr. C. K. Fox........as........Pantaloon
Master Timothy........as........Harlequin
Mlle. Martinetti........as........Columbine
Fifty characters in the pantomime.
For particulars of which see programmes of the day.
The original music composed by Alexander Tyte.
Previous to the pantomime A FAVORITE FARCE.

BRYANT'S—MECHANICS' HALL,

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BLACKSMITH'S JUBILEE.
The Cobbler and the Fairy. Cruelty to Johnny.
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
LITTLE MAC as Jocko, THE MONKEY.
Stump Speech. Clog Dance. Four Graces.
THE LIVE INGIN.
Hunkee Doree, the Live Ingin........Dan Bryant
Parquette, 50 cents; Gallery 30 cents. Commence at 7½.

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HOPE CHAPEL, BROADWAY,
Commencing MONDAY, Feb. 19,
PICTORIAL AND MUSICAL,
Assisted by Miss E. SINCLAIR,
Miss MAGGIE McLEOD, Mr. HENRY LESLIE,
(first appearance in America)
and the celebrated Humorous Lecturer and Vocalist,
Mr. D. T. CORRIE.
Admission 50 cents. Commence at 8.
"Ilk man an' mither's son tak heed."

EDMOND DE MONDION

AS
CLAUDE MELNOTTE.
WINTER GARDEN—WEDNESDAY EVE'G, FEB. 21.
MISS IDA VERNON
AS
PAULINE.

SOIREES OR CHAMBER MUSIC,

AT DODWORTH'S HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, at 8.
FIRST SOIREE OF CHAMBER MUSIC,
By Messrs. W. MASON, THEO. THOMAS, J. MOSENTHAL, G. MATNZA and F. BERGNER.
PROGRAMME:
Quartet, String (G, No. 84)........Haydn
Quartet, Piano (A, Op. 26)........Brahms
Quartet, String (C, Op. 59, No. 3)........Beethoven
TICKETS, $1 50 EACH.

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THE PICTURE OF GEN. SCOTT, BY Page, to be presented to Gen. Grant by the Union League Club on the evening of the 22d inst., is on exhibition at TIFFANY & CO.'S, Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway.

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WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 2 to 4, for ladies; from 4 to 6 for misses and masters. Evening classes from 8 to 10½ o'clock.

TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, for gentlemen.

CLASSES for beginners, also for advanced pupils, and for "the German."

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No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.
Open from 9¼ A. M. to 2¼ o'clock P. M.

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NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Opposite Washington-square.
Prepares for COLLEGE, BUSINESS and WEST POINT.

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A first-class commercial and classical family boarding school for lads and young gentlemen.
Next term begins Monday, Feb. 5.
Terms $60 per quarter.
Pupils taken into the family of the Principal.
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Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens April 16.
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W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers

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IN BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS.
Apply to C. C. MARSH, Accountant, author of the popular works on book-keeping. Rooms No. 516 Broadway. Circulars on application.

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YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, Pittsfield, Mass. The next session will commence March 1, 1866. As there are but few vacancies, application should be made soon to Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

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INSTRUCTION IN DOUBLE-ENTRY book-keeping, mercantile penmanship, arithmetic, &c., at GOLDSMITH'S Commercial Institute, No. 756 Broadway. Established 1840. Instruction private, if desired. Rooms for ladies.

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A FRENCH TEACHER OF EXPERIENCE would like to find a situation in a school or in a private family in the country: he can teach French, Spanish, vocal music, violin, &c.; the best references from the place he occupies since two years. Address FRENCH TEACHER, Box No. 5,091 New-York Post-office.

A LADY COMPETENT TO TEACH THE Latin and French languages; also, the highest English branches and the rudiments of Music, desires a situation as governess in a gentleman's family, or a few pupils to teach daily at their residences. Address TEACHER, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER FOR TWO children, aged 9 and 10 years, to reside with a family in the country a short distance from New-York. Address Box No. 3,977 Post-office, stating age, terms, &c.

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Lessee and Manager........W. STUART
Stage Manager........J. G. HANLEY

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

Mr. Stuart has to announce that on
TUESDAY EVENING
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his grand role of
ARMAND JEAN DU PLESSIS,
CARDINAL DUKE DE RICHELIEU,
In Sir Bulwer Lytton's play of
RICHELIEU; OR, THE CONSPIRACY,
which will be presented with all its
SPLENDOR OF SCENERY,
COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, &c.
Miss Rose Eytinge will appear as........Julie de Mortimer
Mr. Chas. Barron........as........De Mauprat
Mr. J. H. Taylor........as........Baradas
Joseph, a Capuchin........Mr. John Dyott
Louis XIII........Mr. W. A. Donaldson
Huguet, an officer of Richelieu's guard..Mr. C. K. Mason
Sieur de Beringhen........Mr. W. S. Andrews
Francois........Mr. W. F. Burroughs
Gaston, Duke of Orleans........Mr. J. Duell
Governor of Bastile........Mr. H. Bland
Marion de l'Orme........Mrs. Marie Wilkins
WEDNESDAY, 21st,
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE,
OF
RICHELIEU,
commencing at 1 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 21,
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Claude Melnotte........Mr. Edmond de Mondion
Pauline........Miss Ida Vernon

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. Lester Wallack
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Open at 7½; begins at 8.
TUESDAY,
(4th night, and last for the present,) Rev. James White's fine play of the
KING OF THE COMMONS,
With appropriate scenery, appointments and a very powerful cast,

In which will appear Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, John Gilbert, Mark Smith, Young, B. T. Ringgold, Norton, Williamson, Browne, Graham, Pope, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Carman, &c., &c.

WEDNESDAY, (last time)—Lovel's great play, Love's Sacrifice.

THURSDAY—Never acted in America,
A NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY,
entitled
SOCIETY,
by Messrs. T. W. Robertson and R. Phillips Noah, now running with the greatest success in London, will be produced here with beautiful and appropriate scenery and appointments, and a powerful cast.

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SATURDAY—Second night of Society.

In preparation, Garrick Holman's celebrated old comedy, the Clandestine Marriage.

WOOD'S THEATRE—ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.
TUMULTUOUS APPLAUSE.
THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, and every
WEDNESDAY MATINEE,
The renowned American artist,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
in her wonderful personation of

MADGE	ATONEMENT;
THE	OR, THE
CADGER	CHILD
AND	STEALER.
MARGARET	Supported by
ROOKLEY, in	BARTON HILL.

AND A
POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS.
Produced with new scenery and appointments, and will be played EVERY EVENING and
WEDNESDAY MATINEE,
until further notice.
Box office open from 8 to 6 o'clock.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

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Sole Proprietor........Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
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Second week of the engagement of the popular young American Actor,
Mr. G. C. BONIFACE.
Bulwer's celebrated play of
RICHELIEU.
Cardinal Richelieu........Mr. G. C. Boniface
The new farce of
ST. VALENTINE'S DAY,
and the drama of
A TRIAL BY BATTLE.
FRIDAY EVENING—Benefit of Mrs. W. G. JONES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS—HIPPOTHEATRON BUILDINGS,

14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT........MANAGER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THREE MATINEES THIS WEEK.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21,
SATURDAY, Feb. 24,
THURSDAY, Feb. 22, at 2½ o'clock.
BIRTHDAY OF THE IMMORTAL WASHINGTON.
ROBINSON,
LEVI J. NORTH,
AND THE FAIRY HOST,
SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER,
AND
Mme. TOURNAIRE
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
AND AT ALL THREE OF THE MATINEES.

"THE SPIRITUAL TRUTH SEEKERS" will give a pleasant social Hop to their friends on THURSDAY, 22d of February, at the Temple of Truth, No. 814 Broadway. Dancing commences at 8 P. M. Tickets, admitting a gentleman and lady, $1, for sale at the Temple.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—FIFTY-TWO GOLD or SILVER MEDALS or OTHER HIGHEST PREMIUMS have been awarded M. & H. within a few years, and SEVENTEEN within the last four weeks, for THE BEST INSTRUMENTS OF THIS GENERAL CLASS.

Printed testimony is presented in their circulars from more than two hundred and fifty of the most eminent organists and musicians in the country that THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS ARE UNEQUALED. Prices, $110 to $600. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this city and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufacturers of this country, eminently the *best piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools, altogether because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

BEST PIANOS,

CHORAL ORGANS
and melodeons. Prices reduced. Some fine second-hand pianos at great bargains. Old pianos taken in exchange for new ones. Pianos and organs to let, and rent applied on purchase. Pianos tuned and repaired.
T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway,
Between Prince and Houston sts.

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No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompany each piano.

NEW VOCAL MUSIC.—"DON'T MARRY A Man if He Drinks," Song with Chorus; "The Patter of the Rain," Song with Chorus; "Wait, My Little One, Wait," Ballad; "They Tell Me I'll Forget Thee," Ballad; "Do They Love Me Still as Ever?" Song with Chorus—all by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst. "Come to the Window Love," Serenade; "Sleep, My Dear One, Sleep," Song with Chorus; "Bring Me a pretty Bouquet," Ballad; "Tis Sweet to think of Heaven," Song—all by H. P. Danks. "The First Kiss at the Gate," Ballad; "Welcome Brightest Visions," Ballad; "Thou Art Dreaming," Serenade—all by Aug. A. Crilley. "Give Me Honest Friends and True," Song—Henry Tucker. "The Martyr of Liberty," Song and Chorus; "Beautiful Annie," Song and Chorus—by James G. Clark. "Sweetly Slumber," Bohemian Lullaby, Solo or Duet—by J. M. Holland. "The Boys that Wear the Green," Song with Chorus; "A Maiden for Sale," Comic Song—both by A. Dispecker. "I Cannot Sing the Old Songs," Ballad; "Five o'clock in the Morning," as sung by Mlle. Parepa, Ballad—both by Claribel. Price 30c. each; four copies for $1. Mailed free. Sheet Music, a little soiled, at 1½c. per page. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

THE CHRISTIAN MELODIST, A NEW revival hymn and tune book. It contains nearly 200 hymns and tunes, both old and new, and is one of the best books for revival, devotional and social meetings that has yet been issued. The hymns are very fine and appropriate, and the music full of sweet melody and rich harmony. Among the new and beautiful tunes we would mention the following: "O, You Must be a Lover of the Lord," "When I can Read my Title Clear," as sung by the soldiers in the army; "The Swelling Tide," "Faint not, Weary Pilgrim," "Mariner's Hymn," "Come to Me," "Shall We Meet Beyond the River?" "Lord, Give us Faith," "Let go the Anchor," "Lion of Judah," "Shall we Know Each other There?" "Shall we Meet You All There?" "Sinner, Come, Will You Go?" "Nearer my Home," "Suffer Little Children to Come Unto Me," "Jesus Died for You," "O, Let not Your Heart be Troubled," "I Look for Stormy Days," &c. Price, paper covers, 30 cents; $3 per dozen; board covers, 35 cents; $3 60 per dozen. Mailed at the retail price. Sample copies mailed to clergymen at half the retail price.
Publisher, HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway, N. Y.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, Square and Upright Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs. Wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. Sheet music a little soiled at 1½ cents per page.

CATASTROPHE ON SKATING POND—Illustrated in colors, with music of Matilda Toots.30c.
I Have Heard Sweet Music Stealing........30c.
Arrah-na-Pogue March, introducing Wearing of the Green........30c.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

I HAVE HEARD SWEET MUSIC STEALING.—Beautiful song and chorus........30c.
Silver Trumpets, grand march........35c.
Matilda Toots, (comic,) with colored lithograph illustrating catastrophe on skating pond........50c.
Mailed post paid. FREDERICK BLUME, 208 Bowery.

CHURCH ORGANS.—FOR SALE LOW, ONE second-hand, 18 stops, two rows of keys, pedals, c c c, Gothic case; also, one new one, 14 stops, pedals, c c c, and one of 8 stops, pedals and swell; the above are warranted of superior tone and finish. W. H. DAVIS, organ-builder, No. 40 Downing-st.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD VOICES FOR A volunteer double quartette; must have some knowledge of music, and willing to attend regularly and try to improve; no others need apply. Address CHORALIST, Box No. 1,504 General Post-office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF music, well known to the public, will receive a few more scholars for piano and singing. For terms and circulars apply at No. 34 West 27th-st.

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A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES. Manufactory and Warerooms,
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BOARDMAN & GRAY PIANO-FORTES.—A fine stock of these elegant instruments for the holidays, at the depot No. 748 Broadway.

POSTSCRIPT.

TUESDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Moravian at Portland.

Opening of the British Parliament by Queen Victoria.

Friendly Allusions to the United States In the Speech from the Throne.

The Correspondence Relative to the Rebel Cruisers to be Laid Before Parliament.

Address of the French Senate in Reply to the Emperor's Speech.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Feb. 20—1:30 A. M.

The steamship *Moravian*, from Liverpool Feb. 8, via Londonderry 9th inst., has arrived.

The steamship *City of New-York*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 7th.

The steamship *Hansa*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 8th.

The steamship *St. David*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the 7th.

The steamship *Erin*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 8th.

The steamer *Atlanta*, from Havre for New-York, put back on the 6th with her screw damaged.

The *George Spices*, from Baltimore for Londonderry, was off Dodmore; cargo shifted.

The *Monmouth*, from Liverpool for New-Orleans, was at Abernock Roads; lost her foretopsail.

The United States war steamers *Canandaigua* and *Shenandoah* arrived at Madeira Jan. 21, from Boston.

Great Britain.

Queen VICTORIA opened Parliament on the 6th. The speech expresses satisfaction at the successful termination of the American War and the Abolition of Slavery, and says that the correspondence relative to the Rebel cruisers will be laid before Parliament.

Parliamentary proceedings on the 7th were unimportant.

Mr. POTTER, in the House of Commons, moved for a copy of the correspondence relative to the removal of Mr. GORDON from the Magistracy in Jamaica, and the circumstances connected with the Morant Bay lock-up case. The motion was agreed to.

Lord DUFFERIN remains in the Ministry and succeeds Marquis HARTINGTON as Under Secretary of War.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* announces Lieut. AUFELD's acceptance of the Under Secretaryship of India.

Lord MONTEAGLE died on the 7th.

The Dublin Police had discovered a Fenian armory in that city.

A circular of GUION & Co., of Liverpool, shows the exports of British textile fabrics from that port for New-York during January are greatly in excess of any previous year. Referring to this statement the *Times* city article, says it is stated that thus far during February there is considerable decrease in the shipments, and that the decrease is expected to continue owing to the fulfillment of contracts and the absence of fresh orders coming forward.

SATTERTHWAITE's Circular of the evening of the 7th, says: Notwithstanding the depression on Stock Exchange, American securities have remained firm. Five-twenties have been in fair demand for investment, both in the London market and for European account, and in the absence of any large shipments from America, have advanced nearly 1 ℘ cent., closing at 67½@67¾. Illinois Central and Erie Shares remained steady until after official hours on the 7th, when telegrams were received from New-York to the 27th ult., reporting that markets, caused depression and decline, Illinois closing at 74½@75, and Erie shares at 52¾@53¼. Five-twenties were unchanged.

France.

The proposed address of the French Senate in reply to the Emperor's speech repudiates the idea that the French troops are to be withdrawn from Mexico under American menaces.

The Corps Legislatif by a vote of 158 to 58 resolved that the proposals of the Minister of Finance relative to the augmentation of the Sinking Fund should be referred to the Committee on the Budget.

Bourse firmer; Rentes 68f. 90c.

Spain and Chili.

The London *Times* publishes a translation of a letter from the late Admiral PAREJA, written just before his suicide to a friend in Europe. It shows that he was overwhelmed with the idea of having inflicted the calamity of war on two friendly nations. He says: "This letter will convey to you news of my death. The errors of judgment and not of will, with which I have unfortunately misguided the Government of my Queen, cannot have any other expiation. I have been unjust and prejudiced against TAVIRA. Request him to pardon me. He did know this Republic better than anybody else, and his advice and proceedings were ever safe and sound. It is the interest of our country to embrace the first moment to make peace with Chili.

A telegram from Rotterdam says:

The Chilian privateer *Independencia* remained at Temenese, closely watched by a Dutch frigate.

In the Spanish Senate during a debate on address in response to the Queen's speech. The Minister of State said the recognition of Italy by Spain had no significance beyond the renewal of diplomatic intercourse between the two countries. An amendment which had been proposed regretting the recognition of the Italian Kingdom was rejected by 100 against 65 votes.

The Duchies.

A public meeting recently held at Altona to consider the state of the Duchies, had given rise to correspondence between the two great German Powers. Austria expressed her decided disapproval of the proceedings of the meeting.

India.

The mails of Jan. 13 from Bombay, and Jan. 7 from Calcutta, had been received. News unimportant.

Cape of Good Hope.

Mails from Table Bay to Jan. 2 had been received

The Basuto war continued unchanged in Natal.

The Colenso difficulty was still unsolved.

West Coast of Africa.

The January mails from the various ports of the west coast of Africa are received. The news is devoid of interest. Trade was very dull at all ports except at Bathurst, where it was brisk.

Summary of News by the City of Baltimore.

The following is the summary of dispatches by the steamer *City of Baltimore*:

Queen VICTORIA opened Parliament in person on the 6th. The speech was read by the Lord Chancellor.

She opens by announcing the approaching marriage of the Princess HELENA, and regretting the death of the King of the Belgians. She says foreign relations are satisfactory, and the recent meetings of the French and English fleets tended to confirm the existing friendship. She rejoices that the American civil war has been successfully terminated, and that people are wisely repairing ravages. The abolition of Slavery calls forth her cordial sympathy and congratulations. It is also satisfactory to state that the slave trade on the African coast has been reduced to very narrow limits. The correspondence relative to the injuries to American commerce by cruisers under the Confederate flag will be laid before Parliament. Satisfaction is expressed at the renewal of diplomatic relations with Brazil, and regret at the Spanish-Chilian difficulty; but the good offices of England and France have been accepted. The treaties with Austria and Japan are referred to with satisfaction.

The deplorable events in Jamaica are referred to with regret, and the measures taken in the matter are detailed. The proceedings still in progress in British North America for confederation are watched with interest, and great importance is attached to the object. Great concern is expressed for the cattle plague, and deep sympathy for the sufferers. The Fenian conspiracy is referred to as adverse alike to authority, property, and religion. The authority of law has been firmly and impartially vindicated. Reference is then made to sundry local measures, including one on reform.

A warm debate ensued in both Houses on the Government course in regard to the cattle plague.

An amendment censuring the Government was moved in the House of Lords, but withdrawn, and an address in reply to the speech was passed.

The debate in the Commons stands adjourned.

Secretary CHARLES WOOD has resigned the office of Secretary of State for India. The *Herald* says LAYARD is spoken of as his successor. The resignation is attributed to the question of health and a desire for private life.

The *Times* warmly eulogizes Mr. WOOD's long official career.

Lord DE GRAY succeeds Sir C. WOOD as Secretary of India, and Marquis HALLINGTON succeeds DE GRAY in the War Department.

A meeting had been held in London of persons interested in submarine telegraph cables, presided over by Earl SHREWSBURY, to consider the merits of MACKINTOSH's system for constructing cables, and procure its adoption, as it is claimed for MACKINTOSH's system that its insulating power is so superior that eighty per cent. more signalling power can be obtained than in the late Atlantic cable; that the cable is strong enough to sustain twenty miles of its length in water, and that three cables, under the new system, can be constructed for the cost of one like the Atlantic Company's. The proposition was mooted for laying the cable direct from England to the United States, via Falmouth and Cape Cod. The meeting adjourned to a future day.

On closing the special commission for the Fenian's trials at Dublin the Judges highly eulogized the proceedings. GAINOR and other jurors claimed that the whole course adopted had been worked with moderation and justice, and would be fully approved by the country.

Three soldiers and seven civilians had been arrested at Connemara, charged with Fenianism.

The address of the French Senate in reply to the Emperor's speech expresses satisfaction that the mission of the French troops to Mexico approaches completion, and says the firm communication made by the Emperor to the United States has demonstrated that haughty and menacing language will not cause France to withdraw. France is accustomed to move only at her own time. But she nevertheless wishes to remember ancient friendship with America. What is asked of the United States is neutrality and observance of international law.

The Spanish Governor of Cadiz had been notified by telegraph by the Spanish Minister at London that two vessels had left the Mersey under Peruvian flags, but destined for privateering against Spain under the Chilian flag. The same dispatch asserted that two other vessels were being fitted out on the Clyde with a similar object.

In the Spanish Chamber of Deputies, the following amendment to the address in response to the Queen's speech had been offered: Our financial difficulties increasing from day to day will cause the ruin of agriculture and manufactures. It is necessary to balance expenditure with revenue, as it is impossible to raise taxes, already too heavy. We must make reductions to the amount of 300,000,000 reals. It is only by this means that we shall reëstablish our credit, and avoid dangers which threaten us.

Lengthy details are published of a great entertainment, to be given on the 19th of January to Gen. CLAY, the American Minister at Russia, while traveling in the interior, by the Corporation and merchants of Moscow.

Very Latest via Londonderry.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 9.

In the House of Commons, yesterday, THE O'DONOGHUE moved an amendment to the address, declaring it to be the duty of the Ministers to examine into the causes of Irish dissatisfaction, and remove them. After a general debate on Fenianism, the amendment was rejected by a vote of 346 to 25, and the address was agreed to.

PESTH, Thursday, Feb. 8.

The Austrian Government is about to send an answer to the Prussian Government firmly refusing the demands of the latter with respect to the question of the duchies.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 9.

The *Times* City article says the discount market is without alteration, the demand being steady both at bank and elsewhere. On the Stock Exchange money was in rather better supply yesterday at 6½@7 ℘ cent.

Financial and Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 8.

COTTON—Sales of four days, 45,000 bales, including 16,000 to speculators and exporters. Market firmer, and ¼d.@½d. higher; Middling Uplands quoted about 19d.

STATE OF TRADE—Manchester market is firmer.

BREADSTUFFS.—RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report: Flour dull and nominal. Wheat inactive and declining; Winter Red 10s.@10s. 6d. Corn flat at 28s. 0d. for mixed.

PROVISIONS—BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report: Beef steady. Pork firmer. Bacon firm, and 1s.@2s. higher. Butter still declining. Cheese tends upward and prices of the fine qualities are higher. Lard still advancing. Tallow firm at 49s. 6d.

PRODUCE.—Ashes flat. Sugar inactive. Coffee quiet Rice steady. Rosin steady at 11s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine quiet. Petroleum firm; refined 2s. 4d.@2s. 5d.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs heavy, but nominally unchanged. Sugar easier. Coffee steady. Tea firmer. Rice firm. Tallow firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The discount market was without any new feature. The Bank rate remains at 8, and in the open market the quotation is only fractionally lower. Funds are dull but steady.

Latest via Londonderry.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 9—Evening.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 70,000 bales, including 9,500 to speculators and 17,000 to exporters. The market is buoyant, and ½d. higher for American. Other descriptions tend downward, and are ¼d.@½d. lower.

The authorized quotations are: Fair Orleans, 21d.; Middling Orleans, 19¾d.; Fair Mobiles, 20½d.; Middling Mobiles, 19½d.; Fair Uplands, 20⅛d.; Middling Uplands, 19⅛d. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 15,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters; the market closing with holders demanding a further advance.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester market is firmer and prices tend upward.

BREADSTUFFS very dull and tending downward.

PROVISIONS steady. Lard still advancing.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 9—Evening.

Consols, 86¾@86⅞. United States Five-twenties, 67¼@67¾. Illinois Central Shares, 74½@75. Erie Shares, 52¾@53¼.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £108,500.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

FIRES.

The Fire-Marshal's Semi-Annual Report—Interesting Statistics and Suggestions.

The report of Fire-Marshal BAKER for the six months ending Nov. 30th, 1865, was presented to the Common Council yesterday.

From this document it appears that the total number of fires for the half-year was 171, or twelve less than occurred during the same period of 1864.

The aggregate losses for the half-year were unprecedently heavy. The alleged losses were $3,988,304; insurance $5,805,846, and the amounts paid by the underwriters $3,148,462, or about 72 per cent. of the whole loss. The losses paid during the preceding six months ending May 31, 1865, were only about 39 per cent. of the whole loss, and during the half-year ending Nov. 30, 1864, about 56 per cent.

The large increase in the proportion of losses paid was owing to the very destructive fires which occurred in bonded and free storage stores, the merchandise in such stores being usually fully covered by insurance.

CAUSES OF FIRES.

The following are some of the principal causes of fires and alarms during the past half year;

Chimneys and chimney flues, 20; matches in the hands of children, 9; fireworks, 21; furnaces, 3; benzine, 2; gas and gaslights, 11; spontaneous combustion, 6; kerosene lamps, 12; stoves and stove pipes, 18; cigars, 2; intoxication, 3; steam boilers, 2; dripping fat, 2; sparks on roofs, 7; window curtains, 4; false alarms, 15; straw beds, 6, shavings, 7.

DEATHS BY FIRE.

In burning buildings, 2 men, 1 woman; clothing from stoves, 2 women, 3 girls; kerosene lamp explosions and using oil for making fire in stoves, 6 women, 4 girls; various causes, 2 women, 2 boys, 3 girls. Total, 25.

The incendiary fires numbered 60, of which 13 were in stables and 6 in tenement houses. Twenty-four persons were arrested on suspicion of setting fire to these places, of whom only one (STEPHEN H. BROWN) has been committed for trial.

STORAGE WAREHOUSES.

The report of the Fire Marshal is prefaced by some remarks on storage warehouses which appear to be worthy of attention. The report says:

"In the progress of our City, there is no feature more remarkable than the general improvement observable in our street architecture. It would be well if, in our anxiety to create, we were to bestow some attention on the means of preventing the destruction of the edifices thus called into existence. In the construction of warehouses, more especially, there is a strange indifference manifested in this regard. Huge piles of buildings are being daily erected in which precautions against fire are either imperfectly provided for or entirely overlooked. It seems to me that the frequent conflagrations that are taking place in warehouses of this character, particularly since consignments of cotton have again begun to accumulate, should have the effect of awakening the attention of underwriters to the subject. They should either insist on the adoption of certain obvious measures of protection, or largely increase their premiums so as to cover the risks arising from such neglect. Under the present system, the only consideration with warehousemen is, how they can pack the largest amount of property in the smallest amount of space. I make use of the term "pack" advisedly, for to such a point is the process carried that there is scarcely an avenue left for passage from one floor to another. In almost every warehouse is to be found merchandise of different kinds, piled up so close to the windows as to render access to them difficult or impossible in case of fire. Another practice, which is attended with disastrous results, is that of storing cotton with other valuable goods. The effect of mixing teas, coffees and other perishable articles, with cotton, is to occasion additional risk to the former articles, and inflict heavy losses on the Insurance Companies. There is always a salvage to be secured on cotton, but the other kinds of merchandise stored with it are almost certain to be totally destroyed. Obviously, then, prudence dictates the storing of cotton separately in all cases. So does it suggest the necessity of leaving in warehouses a space of at least two feet between the merchandise and the windows of the building, in order that, in case of fire opposite or adjoining, water can be applied to the inside of the shutters, and thus prevent fire from entering the building. In many instances I have known a building set on fire by heat communicated through the shutter to the goods piled against it, while the passage-way to reach the window was blocked up with goods. Another practice fruitful of danger, as recent experience has shown, is that of picking cotton on the sidewalk or street, and then scraping up the pickings and stowing them in bags, which are deposited in the store at night. During the day the refuse cotton is subjected to contact with a variety of substances, which are liable to combustion; the end of a lighted cigar, for instance, accidentally thrown down by a passer-by, or some chemical compound maliciously flung among it, would produce a smouldering fire and escape observation, only bursting into flames hours or days afterward. That some of the recent heavy cotton fires which have taken place are to be attributed to these causes, I think there can scarcely be a question. Since the close of war, vast quantities of the staple have been sent to New-York, and a large portion of it has been left exposed on the docks or streets. It is well known that there are gangs of dock thieves constantly at work in concert with the speculators in damaged cotton, and that no more profitable field for their operations can be offered than the cotton left thus unprotected. If they find it profitable to carry off the bales, as is frequently done, by pushing them into the river, how much easier is it for them to insert in those lying on the wharf combustibles arranged to burn slowly, and produce the results desired within a given space of time. Large amounts of money are made by the purchase of the cotton thus damaged, so that a strong motive is supplied for incendiary operations of this kind.

If the insurance companies were to agree on some common basis of action on the subject, they could no doubt effect a vast improvement on the present storage system. Two courses are open to them, viz.: either to insist that the warehouses insured shall be under the general supervision of their own Board; or to erect warehouses themselves for the general accommodation, which shall be so classified for the storage of different kinds of goods, as to diminish the risks arising from their indiscriminate storage. In any event, the practice of storing cotton with other merchandise should at once be put an end to.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET HOMICIDE.

A Watchman Assaulted and Fatally Injured—Inquest on the Body by Coroner Wildey—A Possible Clue to the Assailants.

On the morning of Thursday last a private watchman, named PHILLIP KRAEMER, in the employ of Messrs. HEINEMAN, SILBERMAN & Co., manufacturers of silk trimmings, doing business at Nos. 417, 419 and 421 West Thirty-fifth-street, was found by FREDERICK KRAMER, a workman at the factory, in one of the rooms, in a state of insensibility from the effects of several severe wounds about his head and body, supposed to have been inflicted by a gang of burglars, as about $2,000 worth of goods were subsequently discovered to be missing, as already reported in the TIMES.

It is presumed from a careful examination of the premises that the burglars gained an entrance into the building by forcing open one of the front basement windows, and then proceeded up stairs on their way to the storerooms. Meeting the watchman, KRAEMER, in the office on the second floor, they made an assault upon him, using their jimmies as weapons of offence. From the appearance of the clothing of the injured man, he no doubt made a desperate resistance, as he was covered with blood. Numbers, however, proved too much for him, as his skull was fractured, and twenty-one wounds were found on his head and scalp. The burglars, after silencing the watchman, proceeded to collect what convenient plunder they could lay their hands on, and escaped without being detected.

When the Police made an examination of the room where KRAEMER was found, the walls and ceiling were sprinkled with blood, and a track of blood was also traced from the room down the stairs to the windows whence the assailants escaped.

After languishing in an insensible condition until Sunday evening, KRAEMER sank beneath the effects of the injuries he had received.

Yesterday afternoon an inquest was held by Coroner WILDEY, at the residence of the deceased, No. 420 West Thirty-fifth-street, when the following evidence was elicited:

STATEMENT OF GUSTAVE UNGER.

I reside at No. 423 West Thirty-fifth-street; I am engaged in the manufacture of silk trimmings at Nos. 417, 419 and 421 West Thirty-fifth-street; deceased was in my employ as watchman; I last saw him at six o'clock last Wednesday evening; he remained from six in the evening till seven the next morning; his duties were to walk around, through, and watch the factory; the next I saw of him was on Thursday morning at six o'clock; I saw him lying on the floor in the office; my attention was called to deceased by Frederick Kramer, the fireman; he said there was something wrong as he could not get in, and the watchman did not come out; Kramer got in the window of the factory and found deceased lying on the floor covered with blood; I got out of bed and on going in saw the deceased on the floor; I found that my place had been broken in and robbed of silk goods amounting to $2,000 in value; the burglars broke in the basement window and went up the front steps into the office. Deceased generally sat in the front room, where he could get a view of the office and back-room.

STATEMENT OF FREDERICK KRAMER.

I reside at No. 404 Ninth-avenue; I am a silk weaver; I left the deceased in the factory on Wednesday evening last, about six o'clock; I came there at six o'clock the next morning and pushed against the door; I could not get in; Mr. Unger told me to get in the basement window; I went up stairs and found deceased lying on his face; I spoke to him and pushed him, when he made a noise, but could not speak; I called Mr. Unger, who came in immediately; I went at once for the doctor; the basement window was about an inch open when I got in; I saw deceased's pistol lying in a paper box on a bench in one corner of the room; there was blood upon the floor where deceased lay.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. WALLING.

I am Captain of Police at the Twentieth Precinct; I have made an examination of the premises where deceased was killed; the parties that entered the place must have entered by jumping over the iron railing around the basement windows, and tried the shutters; there were nine of these windows; on the one nearest Ninth-avenue the bolt had not been fastened; these shutters were found open, and the window raised; after entering, they knocked off the boards covering an old window, through which they passed; after that they must have traveled the entire length of the building, and gone up a flight of stairs, then returned on the next floor again through the building, and entered the office where deceased was found; he must have either been asleep when the parties entered and knocked him on the head, or he must have heard the noise, and on going to ascertain the cause have been attacked; they must have got out by another window than the one by which they entered; I have been unable to discover any clue to the persons who entered the building, except at about half-past five o'clock on Thursday morning, four men got into a Tenth-avenue car, on the corner of Thirty-fifth-street, each having bundles in their possession; these men got out at the corner of Albany and West streets.

STATEMENT OF DR. BEACH.

I have made a *poste-mortem* examination of the body now lying dead at this place; it was of good muscular development and well nourished; there were marks of violence on the body, particularly about the head; on the face and scalp were twenty-one wounds, of various sizes and depths, but evidently all inflicted with the same instrument, probably a heavy bar of iron with square corners; on both hands were cuts and bruises; the skin of the right knuckles were rubbed off, also of two fingers; on opening into the cavity of the skull there was a severe compound fracture of the occipital bone, a little to the right of the median line, and near its juncture with the parietal bone; there was a counter fracture of the base of the skull on the opposite side of the head; considerable hemorrhage had taken place beneath the duramater and between that membrane and the skull; death, in my opinion, was caused by shock to the system from the injury to the head, together with the compression of the brain from the hemorrhage.

This closing the evidence the case was submitted to the Jury, who brought in the following:

VERDICT.

"That PHILIP KRAEMER, the deceased, came to his death by fracture of the skull, with some blunt instrument, at the hands of some person or persons unknown to them. The Jury further recommend to His Honor, the Mayor, to offer a reward for the apprehension of the guilty parties."

The firm in whose service the deceased met his death have already offered a reward of $100 for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers. KRAEMER was a native of Germany, 38 years of age.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SUSPECTED MURDERERS.

The following description of the four men spoken of by Capt. WALLING, was given by him before the Jury:

"One of said parties is about 5 feet 10 inches in height, smooth face, 26 to 30 years of age, rather stout built, had one of his hands bound up, believed to be the left hand, which is supposed to have been injured while getting over the iron railing in front of the manufactory; was dressed in dark clothes, and wore either a fur or plush cap. Another of the men was about 5 feet 6 inches in height, with black moustache and imperial, and wore a soft felt hat, dark English walking-coat and drab pants, was about 23 or 24 years of age, and very good looking. Another of the suspected murderers was about 5 feet 5 inches in height, 22 years of age, slim built, had on a dark coat and black velvet cap. The fourth man cannot be described, except that he wore a felt hat."

Why so Gently o'er me Stealing?

If the clever professional gentleman who with such artistic skill and address relieved me of my pocket-book, as I was entering the car at the corner of Fourteenth-street and University-place, to go down town, on Friday night last, will have the kindness to return to me so much of the contents as shall, upon reflection, prove "unavailable" to himself, I shall not only regard it as a special favor, but will in future endeavor to carry upon my person a larger amount in greenbacks. He will find my name upon sundry railroad tickets and other papers within the wallet, and may consult the *City Directory* for my residence. He may take such means of conveying to me the lost papers as shall seem advisable to himself.

VICTIM.

THE WASHINGTON-STREET HOMICIDE.—Mr. AUGUSTUS LEDKIE, who was fatally shot with a pistol by an unknown man engaged in a running fight in Washington-street, on the 16th inst., died, during Sunday night, from the effects of the wound so received, at the New-York Hospital. An inquest will be held this morning at 9 o'clock.

TEMPERANCE.—The fourth grand temperance meeting of the Lafayette-avenue Temperance Society, will take place this evening at 7:30 o'clock, in the Lafayette-avenue Church, (Rev. T. L. CUYLER's,) Brooklyn. P. T. BARNUM, Esq., and Rev. T. L. CUYLER will address the meeting.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. Held by Justice BARNARD. The Oram murder case. *Part II.*—Held in the General Term room by Justice CLERKE. Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Nos. 892, 840, 1222, 1226, 1250, 1254, 1256, 1258, 1260, 1262, 1266, 1270, 1272, 1274, 1276, 1280, 1282, 1284, 1288, 1290. *Part III.*—Held by Justice FOSTER at No. 73 Duane-street. Court opens at 10 A. M. Nos. 311, 1925, 154, 690, 636, 540, 835, 284, 306, 696, 830, 903, 790, 158, 885, 332, 312, 720, 851, 678.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Justice INGRAHAM. Nos. 19, 35, 36. Call commences at No. 42.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Justice SUTHERLAND on the third floor of No. 73 Duane-street; Court to open at 11 A. M.—Nos. 175, 277, 190, 139, 250, 142, 242, 252, 253, 254, 255, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 263, 188, 164, 273, 247, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 96.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1743, 980½, 1795, 1351, 5037, 491, 1755, 1903, 4303, 1589, 1779, 1513, 1799, 1475, 1395. *Part II.*—Nos. 1752, 2400, 2482, 2496, 1528, 2326, 2502, 2462, 2400, 2338, 2498, 2500, 2506, 2508, 2510.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Held by all the Judges, for the hearing of cases on appeal.

Another Counterfeit-Passer.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

Yesterday, Sylvester D. Alvord was taken before Commissioner Osborn, charged with passing and having in his possession counterfeit fifty cent. currency notes. It appears that the accused has been for some time in the habit of passing currency at the bar of the Metropolitan Hotel; that fourteen fifty cent counterfeits had been passed by him at the bar before he was detected; that no notice was taken of the money until it was handed back and brought back. At this juncture the barkeeper determined to watch, and succeeded in the capture of the accused. After his arrest twenty counterfeit fifty cent. currency notes were found in his possession. They were the same kind as those which he had passed at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The prisoner was held for examination.

The Wagner Murder Case—Judgment Affirmed—Opinion of Justice Ingraham.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—FEB. 19.

Present, Presiding Justice Barnard, Justices Clerke and Ingraham.

George Wagner, Plaintiff in Error, vs. *The People, &c.*—The following opinion has just been delivered in this case by Justice INGRAHAM:

This case was submitted to us by the District-Attorney on his brief. The points have been handed in for the prisoner since the adjournment, and I have examined the case attentively, and have found no exceptions taken to the evidence, and only one to the charge. As to that exception, it is sufficient to say that the charge was in accordance with the decision of the Court of Appeals in the People *vs.* Clark, and in various cases since in that court, and which have been uniformly followed here. There was no error made in that respect. In looking over the testimony I see no reason to doubt the correctness of the verdict. The homicide was proved beyond a doubt, and there was no evidence that would have warranted a finding of insanity, unless we adopt the general proposition that every one who unlawfully takes the life of another is insane. There was testimony that when he came in he appeared to be excited, but no such excitement is shown after the deed was committed. The good character shown to belong to the prisoner cannot avail against clear proof of guilt. It is only where doubt exists as to the commission of the crime and the intent of the party that good character will protect him. Some technical questions have been made by the prisoner's counsel, which remain to be noticed. First, that it does not appear that the Grand Jury who found the indictment had been sworn previous to their action. In the error book it is said that it was done by the oath of Charles J. Leonington, Foreman, Hector, Armstrong and others. The word oath should have been oaths, and is probably so in the original, and the body of the indictment states that the jurors upon their oath present. This is sufficient. After verdict such a defect would be cured by the statute. The second objection is, that the witnesses do not state the place of the murder to have been in the City of New-York. The testimony is that the crime was committed at No. 519 Broome-street. The answer to this objection is that it should have been taken on the trial. From the course of examination on the trial it is apparent that all parties acted on the admission that the murder was in the City of New-York. Had the objection been made on the trial, it would have been answered at once by a single question to the witness. It is too late now to seek to make such an objection available. The same remark applies to the third objection, viz., that the witnesses do not state the year in which the injury was inflicted, to show that it produced death within a year and a day. The indictment charges the offence to have been committed in July, 1865. The year in which it occurred was not a subject of inquiry by the counsel for the prisoner. There is, however, evidence from which, if necessary, the jury could infer the killing to be in 1865. Krayer was asked by the prisoner's counsel when his relations with the witness ceased prior to the homicide, to which he replied the prisoner left his place in February, 1865. It is not, however, at all material, where it is evident that the case was tried on the assumption that the death occurred during the year, and no objection is taken, and no inquiry made by the prisoner's counsel on the subject. It is a well settled rule that a party cannot object to such defects of testimony, if no objection is taken on the trial, because if made they would at once have been removed by an examination of the witness. There is no good reason stated for interfering with the judgment, and we can see no error committed in the Court below calling for a new trial.

Judgment affirmed.

A Tax Lease Set Aside.

SUPREME COURT—SECOND DISTRICT.

Before Justice Joseph F. Barnard.

Sanders vs. *Faughnan.*—In 1862 a special act for the collection of taxes in Westchester County was passed, under which the plaintiff's lands were sold, and a lease for fifty years given to the purchaser by the county. The plaintiff brought this action to declare the lease void, owing to certain informalities in the proceedings, by which it was argued the county officers failed to acquire jurisdiction. The case was closely litigated, it being considered a test of the law. Judgment was rendered for the plaintiff, setting aside the lease on the ground that the Treasurer of the County, by reason of certain omissions in notices, &c., had no right to sell.

Action Against a Life Insurance Company—Fraudulent Representations Charged by Defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART I.—FEB. 19.

Before Justice McCunn and a Jury.

Chas. Ranftle vs. *The New-York Life Insurance Company.*—A trial of no little interest to all concerned in the life insurance business, whether as insurers or insured, is now in progress in the Superior Court of this City, before Justice McCUNN and a jury. The title of the action is Chas. Ranftle *vs.* The New-York Life Insurance Company. It is brought to recover the sum of $5,000, which is the amount of a policy issued on or about the 7th of March, 1861, by the Company named, on the life of one Leopold Ranftle, a brother of the plaintiff. The complaint alleges that Leopold died a natural death on or about the 26th of August, 1861, and that he had not, between the time his life was insured in this Company in March and the period of his death, done anything whereby, according to the terms and true intent of the agreement in the policy, the same had become forfeited. The plaintiff claims to be a legal representative of the deceased, and is now the real party plaintiff in interest. It is furthermore averred that proof of Leopold's death was furnished the Company in the September next after his decease; and the defendants having refused to pay the $5,000, a suit was commenced against them in December, 1861.

The answer of the defendants admits that the Company insured Leopold Ranftle's life for $5,000 at about the time claimed by the plaintiff; they also admit that proof of his death was furnished them, but they say they are not liable to pay the $5,000, or any part thereof, for the reason that Leopold, at the time of being examined by the Company's physician and surgeon, falsely and with intent to deceive, stated he was in good health, was not of intemperate habits, had no pulmonary or other disease, &c.; going through with all the long catalogue of diseases in regard to which formal questions are invariably asked by insurance companies agents of all persons desiring to effect an insurance on their lives. The defendants claim as a part of their defence, that the deceased was a man of very intemperate habits; that he had a pulmonary disease upon him at the time he was examined, and concealed that fact from the examining physician; that when he said on his examination that he had never been seriously ill it was not true; also that he made false representations in regard to his father, mother, and other near relatives.

The defendants also claim that during the year of Leopold's death, he, in connection with his brother Charles, who is the plaintiff in the action, and another brother, named August Ranftle, entered into a conspiracy to defraud the defendants, and also to defraud other Life Insurance Companies; that Leopold's life was insured for $10,000 in the Mutual Benefit Insurance Company; that it was insured for $5,000 with the defendants, and that the British Commercial Life Insurance Company was applied to to take $3,000 on Leopold's life, which application was refused. The defendants also say that the Manhattan Life Insurance Company refused to take a risk on Leopold's life of $10,000 after being repeatedly urged to do so.

The trial of the action will be continued at 11 o'clock this morning.

For plaintiff, Ex-Judge Dean; for defendants, Wm. Fullerton, Esq.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Judge Barnard.

The case of Oram, charged with the murder of Mr. Van Doran in Beaver-street, some months ago, came up for trial yesterday. As soon as the Jury had been impanneled, the Judge adjourned the Court till to-day, when it is expected that the trial will proceed.

Court of Appeals—September Term.

Ira M. Ingraham vs. *John J. Robbins.*—The Court held that the Legislature, in requiring the statement of facts accompanying a judgment by confession to be properly verified by the simple oath of the party intended, that in so far as it related to things within the knowledge of affiant, he should affirm it to be true.

That when the party only swears that he believes the above statement of confession to be true, the affidavit is insufficient, and the judgment entered thereupon will be vacated.

That the Court will not allow parties to adopt forms of language less binding upon their consciences than a direct affirmation; because to do so, would tend to weaken the safeguards which the law has provided.

The People ex rel. Loomis, Appellant, vs. *The Canal Appraisers.*—The Mohawk River in this State is a navigable stream, and the title to the bed of such river is in the people. Riparian owners along the stream are not entitled to damages for any diversion of use of the waters of the Mohawk by the State.

In this case, the subject of navigable streams was elaborately discussed by Judge DAVIS, in which he held the opinion that the common law rules, determining the legal navigability of rivers did not apply in this country.

These questions came before the Court on a *mandamus* to compel the Canal Appraisers to assess and appraise damages sustained by the relator by reason of the diversion and use of the waters of the Mohawk for purposes of the Erie Canal.

Elisha B. Morrill, Respondent, vs. *The Irving Fire Insurance Company, Appellant.*—The policy in this case contained a clause making it optional with the company to rebuild or repair the building within a reasonable time in case of loss, in lieu of paying the insurance in money.

The Court held that where there is a provision in a contract of insurance, that instead of paying the damages in money in cases of loss, the insurers may elect to rebuild, and, on giving the stipulated notice to the insured of such election, the contract of insurance is converted into a building contract. That where such premises were insured in two separate companies for distinct sums, and each contract of insurance the same stipulations on the subject of electing to rebuild, and both companies united in notifying their election to rebuild after the loss, the insured might maintain his action against the said companies jointly or severally for a breach of the contract to rebuild.

That where the insurers elected to rebuild, and partially performed their contract but desisted therefrom before completing it, the rule of damage in an action brought by the insured for the non-performance of the building contract, would be the amount it would take to complete the building by making it substantially like the one destroyed; and that independent of what had already been expended thereon.

That after the insurers had converted their contract of insurance to a building contract, the amount of insurance named in the policy ceased to be the limit of damages.

The insured having brought his action against one of the companies may recover the full amount of damage against such company.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—FEB. 19.

Present, G. G. Barnard, P. J., and Clerke and Ingraham, JJ.—Cases argued at the January Term.

Leonard Appleby *vs.* The Astor Fire Insurance Company; new trial ordered; costs to abide the event. The Same *vs.* The Firemen's Fund Insurance Company; the same decision; opinion by Ingraham, J. Nathaniel S. Libbey et al., *vs.* Barak T. Nichols; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Clerke, J., Ingraham, J., dissenting. George Wagner, plaintiff in error, *vs.* The People of the State of New-York; judgment affirmed; Opinion by Ingraham, J. The Hicksville, &c., Rail-Road Company *vs.* The Long Island Railroad Company; order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Barnard, P. J. Armond Peugnet *vs.* Caroline L. Peugnet; order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Barnard, P. J. D. C. Wharton Smith et al. *vs.* The Independent Telegraph Company; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Barnard, P. J. Joel Melick *vs.* Charles Knox; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Barnard, P. J. The People on the Relation of Alonzo Bliss *vs.* Mathew T. Brennan, Comptroller, &c.; order reversed and a peremptory mandamus ordered with costs; opinion by Ingraham, J. The People on the relation of Market Commissioners *vs.* The Common Council of the City of New-York; order affirmed with costs; opinion by Clerke, J., Ingraham, J. dissenting. The People on the relation of Dennis *vs.* M. T. Brennan, Comptroller, &c.; order affirmed with costs; Barnard, P. J. dissenting; opinions by Barnard and Ingraham, J. J. Joseph W. Savage *vs.* Noah W. Pike, et al; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Clerke, J.

Cases argued before Justices Clerke, Joseph F. Barnard and Ingraham.

Richard Escott *vs.* John J. Clome et. al. Exrs, &c.; judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide the event, unless plaintiff reduces his verdict to $630, and interest according to opinion. Opinion by JOSEPH F. BARNARD, J.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 19.

By Justice Sutherland.

The Union National Bank *vs.* Morris Ketcham et al.; case settled. Thomas Hope *vs.* Chas. E. Lawrence, &c.; case settled. The People *vs.* John Hacket; bill of exceptions settled. E. Willard et al. *vs.* John D. Raymond; case settled; all the amendments proposed allowed. Jesse M. Emerson, &c., *vs.* Lewis Bosch et al.; case settled. In the matter of the application of Sidney Williams, &c.; motion granted, costs to be paid by the receiver in payment of debts equally with other creditors. A. Noel et al. *vs.* R. S. Kingsland; motion granted, costs to abide event.

By Justice G. G. Barnard—Feb. 19.

Abbie Coebrane *vs.* Thomas A. C. Coebrane—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

By Judge Clerke.

Clark Bell *vs.* Julia M. Howe—Complaint dismissed with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 19.

By Judge Brady.

Warrell *vs.* Sulkey—See opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 19.

By Chief-Justice Robertson.

Northam Bank of Kentucky *vs.* John Wright et al.; motion granted on terms. Charles Dennison *vs.* Jacob L. Back et al.; see memoranda with Clerk at Special Term. Ellen Wheeler *vs.* Wm. H. Falconer et al.; injunction order denied, with $10 costs to defendants. R. D. Anderson *vs.* A. Nicholas; motion denied. Anthony Baptist *vs.* George G. Sickles; motion denied, with $7 costs to abide the event. Henry D. Stover *vs.* Daniel M. Porter; motion for leave to renew granted. Samuel Weeks *vs.* Randolph Merritt; motion denied, with $10 costs. Andrew Little *vs.* George C. Geeson; motion granted, with $10 costs, without prejudice to the plaintiff to reopen it on new affidavits. Albert Speyer *vs.* Henry Forstwick; motion denied, with $7 costs. George Thompson *vs.* Henry Kinckerbacker; the plaintiff is entitled to the amendment asked for on paying the costs of the demurrer and notice of motion—the latter being fixed at $7; otherwise, the motion must be denied with costs, and judgment given for the defendant on the demurrer to the second statement in the complaint of a cause of action, upon the usual terms.

By Justice Garvin.

Salvio Billas *vs.* The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company; motion granted—interrogatories settled. Geo. McRae *vs.* James P. Travers; motion granted, and cause referred to a referee to hear, &c. Samuel Brown *vs.* Anthony C. Rossiere; motion granted.

Murder of Policeman Duryea at Jones' Wood—Trial of Cahill, the Alleged Murderer—Testimony in the Case.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

Yesterday, the case of John Cahill, alias Carroll, reached the beginning of trial, not, however, until Mr. Clinton, counsel for the prisoner, had exhausted one panel of jurors, and almost another, in order to obtain a Jury which should consist of gentlemen who had not formed any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner by what they had heard, or read in the newspapers.

District-Attorney A. Oakey Hall, in opening the case, addressed the Jury briefly, reviewing the facts in the case which he proposed to prove by competent witnesses. On the 16th of May, 1864, at about six o'clock in the evening, crowds who had been attending a pic-nic at Jones' Wood were emerging from that place, and there was a general bustle among the people who were in the immediate vicinity at the time. A scuffle occurred among some rowdies, and Officer Duryea, of the Nineteenth Precinct, had arrested a man and was proceeding with him toward the Station-house, followed by about forty or fifty persons, when a young man who had got out of a car ran up to the officer, struck him with an umbrella, caught him by the throat, and shouted, "Let him go." The officer drew his club and refused to let his prisoner loose; whereupon the young man who had thus interposed for the release of the prisoner stepped back, and fired two shots from a pistol, the last shot taking effect in the head of the policeman and killing him. John Cahill is charged with the crime, and upon him will rest the burden of testimony to prove that he was not in the neighborhood at the time of the occurrence. At present the case is clearly against him. As will be seen by the evidence, the locality in which the disturbance took place was near Second-avenue and Sixty-fourth-street.

The court-room was crowded all day, and considerable interest appears to be centred in the case. From the more than usual coolness with which the District-Attorney is conducting the examination, the impression obtains that he has a very sure case for conviction. The testimony will be found below:

Robert D. Schofield, of the Nineteenth Precinct, testified to knowing Officer Geo. W. Duryea in his lifetime; to having seen him on the 16th of May, 1864, about twenty-five minutes past six o'clock, in Second-avenue, near Fifty-third-street, dead, and that the body was taken to the Station-house.

James Tenant, a Patrolman of the Nineteenth Precinct in 1864, took the body of deceased to the house where he had lived, in Fifty-fourth-street, and assisted Dr. Beach in the *post-mortem* examination of the body.

Dr. Beach testified to having known Officer Duryea; saw his body after death; he had a pistol-shot wound on the right side of the head; removed the skull cap, and saw the course the ball had taken; it went clear across inside, and rebounded from the opposite side of the skull; extracted the ball from the head; it was a small one, such as is used in cartridges of breech-loading pistols (pistol shown;) the ball was of a size to fit this pistol; I preserved the ball for a time; the cause of death was laceration of the brain, and hemorrhage therefrom.

Joseph Wagner testified that in 1864 he lived in Second-avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth-streets; knew Officer Duryea; saw him May 16, 1864, in the afternoon, near Sixty-third-street; ran out of my house and saw a crowd; it was three or four rods this side of Sixty-third-street; when I got to the crowd deceased had a prisoner who would not go on, when a young man came up and took the officer by the neck, saying "let him go;" the officer would not release the prisoner; the young man then stepped back a few yards and fired a shot; he then fired another one and the officer fell; there was a railroad car below where this occurred; the young man who fired the shot came from the direction of that car; witness ran after the man and picked up his umbrella which he had dropped on the way; cannot say what became of the man who was in custody; he was a big tall man; the man who fired the shot had lightish pants, a black coat, and a soft black felt hat; I saw the pistol; it was silver-mounted; it was a small one (pistol produced;) it was like that one; it shone; it was white.

Cross-examined—As I came out of my house between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, I turned down Second-avenue to get where the crowd was; there were forty or fifty people there; when I saw the officer his back was toward me; his arm was linked in that of his prisoner, who did not want to go; finally they came to a full stop; the crowd was all around them when the first shot was fired; the young man had the officer by the throat when the officer raised his club; then the young man stepped back and fired; the second shot was fired very soon afterward—by the time one, [illegible] down and straighten up again; knew deceased many years.

Mrs. Hannah Dee testified that in May, 1864, she was unmarried, and that her name was then Hannah Dunlap; knew the prisoner; knew him in May, 1864; saw him on the day in question, between Third and Fourth avenues, at Jones' Wood, in the afternoon; went there in company with Miss McAuliffe and Mrs. Creggan; left the wood about six o'clock, in company with the parties named, and Mr. Creggan, Mr. Connell, and prisoner; we got into a car in Second-avenue; noticed Connell was out of the car when Cahill got out; saw a disturbance, and said some one was getting arrested; did not hear prisoner say anything when he got out; the last I saw of him he was getting out of the car, which was then standing still; did not see him afterward; heard a pistol shot not long after Cahill got out; he had on a short English coat; had an umbrella in his hand; the coat was blue, I think; neither Connell nor Cahill returned to the car; saw Cahill the next morning at Mrs. Creggan's; he said nothing about the muss; I was reading an account of it in the paper to myself.

Edward S. Dickinson testified that in 1864 he was Superintendent of the Second-avenue Railroad; the depot was at Sixty-third-street; the exit from the wood on Second-avenue is on Sixty-sixth-street; knew deceased; was at corner of Sixty-fifth-street; saw a man coming out of Sixty-fifth-street with his head bleeding; Officer Duryea ran after a man who was running; at Sixty-third-street a man with an umbrella and shining pistol fired; saw this man and another get out of the car; when I got up to Officer Duryea I found he was dying; the man whom I saw fire ran across the avenue across a vacant lot, and I then lost sight of him; the man who fired had gray pants, dark coat and dark felt hat; he was a young, medium-sized man; the man after whom Duryea was running (supposed to have injured the man in Sixty-fifth-street) got into the crowd and I lost sight of him.

Cross-examined—I was examined before the Coroner in May, 1864; I think Connell was then the prisoner; I may have then testified that the man who fired the shot was full as tall as that prisoner, (Connell;) heard one shot immediately before the one which killed deceased; heard two more in quick succession; one of them must have killed deceased; there was a large crowd round him.

Joseph Woodworth testified that he lived on the corner of Second-avenue and Sixty-third-street in May, 1864; saw an officer go by my door with a prisoner; a crowd was following; after going for some distance they stopped; a man came up with an umbrella in his hand, struck the officer with it, then stepped back and fired two shots from a shiny, silver-mounted pistol; at the second shot the officer fell; the man was dressed in dark clothes; a coat with very long skirts and a black felt hat; I was too far away to recognize this man; he afterward ran away across a vacant lot toward the Third-avenue.

Cross-examined—About thirty or forty were in the crowd following the officer; the affair occurred about 6 o'clock; I noticed no car in the vicinity; the shots were in quick succession, (showing the motions;) the man who fired was not more than fifteen feet from deceased.

Wm. Miller testified that he was one block from the place at the time of the occurrence; saw the man who fired; he had a pistol in his hand; did not see him until the second shot; the pistol was a shiny plated one.

Cross-examined—Was about one block away at the time; testified before the Coroner; saw the man then accused; saw nothing in the man's hands but a pistol.

Wm. Harney testified that he knew the prisoner since the Summer of 1864; lived at No. 62 Spring-street then; was a barkeeper; prisoner was in the habit of coming into No. 62; one day he gave me a pistol to keep until he called again; in a few days afterward he came in and said he had another pistol, and made me a present of the one he left in my care (the pistol shown;) this is the pistol he left with me; four days afterward he gave it to me; he left it with me, and the whole transaction occurred before the 4th of July; I afterward gave up the pistol to Officer Harris on demand; think I had the pistol before Cahill was arrested.

Cross-examined—Cannot say in what month the pistol was given me, but am sure it was before the 4th of July; gave it to Officer Harris a few months ago.

Mrs. Annie Creggan testified to the same facts as are set forth in the testimony of Mrs. Hannah Dee.

Mr. Clinton asked this witness if she knew that her husband had been pardoned out of State Prison to induce her to come into court as a witness.

District-Attorney Hall objected to the question, on the ground that the husband of the witness had nothing to do with the case. He knew Mr. Clinton was a good lawyer, but when he (Mr. Hall) read law there was no such thing as evidence of the kind sought for being obtained in the way proposed. The object of the question was to impeach the witness, so as to destroy the value of her testimony.

Mr. Clinton was permitted to ask the witness relative to her husband being pardoned out of the State Prison, being or not being any inducement to her to appear as a witness. She testified that that circumstance did not control her action in the premises, and the Judge announced to the Jury that the testimony on that point was ruled out.

The Jury having been instructed to hold no conversation with any one in relation to the case, the Court was adjourned till to-day.

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[Advertisement.]

Dr. BANNING's Free Lectures on *Health to Ladies*, to-day, at 3 P. M., in Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 19—*In steamship Scotland, from Liverpool*—Miss E. Arahen, E. Miller, J. N. Hill, John Moran, Mr. and Mrs. J. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood, J. H. Pierce, Mr. Westcott, Mr. Nolan, Mr. Besseley, and 488 in steerage.

In steamship Montezuma, from Kingston, Jam.—Walter T. Dawson, H. W. Rathge, J. Boyd, J. B. Malarbe, Matilde Allen, J. F. Mellor.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 48 | Sun sets..... 5 41 | Moon sets.....11 52

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 11 | Gov. Island.12 00 | Hell Gate... 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Feb. 19.

Cleared.

Steamer Eastern City, Munday, Philadelphia, Thorn & Tobias.

Barks Adelaide, Plummer, Gibraltar and a market, A. P. Francia; Sandy Hook, Barstow, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Lucy Francis, Allen, Sagua, H. R. David; Winthrop, (Br.,) Hill, St. Thomas, Middleton & Co.; Laura, (Brem.,) Schmidt, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.; Free Trade, Foster, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs D. Trowbridge, Lyon, Demerara, D. Trowbridge; Margaretha, Rohmstorf, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Sloman & Edye; Loch Lomond, Black, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.

Schooner Julia, Coffin, St. Pierre, Mart., H. A. Vatable & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship Montezuma, (Br.,) Hamshaw, Kingston, Jam., Feb. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Howland & Aspinwall.

Steamship Scotland, (Br.,) Hall, Liverpool Jan. 31, via Queenstown 2d inst., with mdse. and 500 passengers to the National Steam Navigation Co. Feb. 14, on the Banks, saw steamship Virginia, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Delaware, (Br.,) Thompson, Philadelphia, (to finish loading for Liverpool) to Tapscott Bros. & Co.

Steamer Washington, Chichester, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Bark John Carver, Nichols, Cardenas 14 ds., with molasses to Walsh & Carver. Had very heavy weather on the passage. 11th inst., at night, off Cape Lookout, on the northern edge of the stream, in a heavy gale from E. S. E. to S. W., split sails, sprung jibboom and foretopsail-yard, shifted cargo and received other damage.

Bark Montezuma, Hammond, Port Spain, Trinidad, 20 ds., with old iron, &c., to T. T. Dwight. Feb. 10, lat. 32, lon. 69, spoke brig Ibex, for New-York.

Bark Foreningen, (Dan.,) Ibsen, Rio Janeiro 40 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Mesco, Wortinger, Apalachicola 15 ds., with cotton to master.

Bark Avola, Webster, Apalachicola 15 ds., with cotton to master.

Brig Neponset, Tracey, Mobile 20 ds., with cotton to Miller & Houghton.

Brig George Downes, (of Barbados,) Paine, Demerara Dec. 7, via Bermuda Jan. 7, with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has had heavy N. W. gales, split sails, &c.; put into Bermuda in distress.

Brig Blonde, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Burbrich, Matanzas 19 ds., with molasses to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Ponvert, Allen, Old Harbor, Jam., 24 ds., with logwood to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. Minerva, Scholtz, of and from Bermuda 15 ds., with cotton to order.

Schr. Leonard McKenzie, Bearse, Newfoundland 19 ds., with herring to master. 14th inst., off Faulkner's Island, encountered a very heavy thunder-storm, with the most vivid lightning.

Schr. Charles Shearer, Brown, Newfoundland 19 ds., with herring to master.

Schr. Flying Fish, ——, Newfoundland, with herring to master.

WIND—At sunset, S. W.

Below.

Bark J. Ellingwood, from Sagua.

Brig Arab, (of Gibraltar.)

Miscellaneous.

The Russian bark Harmonie, arrived 18th inst., is consigned to M. & P. Badetty, and not as before reported.

The ship Rodman M. Pratt, from Liverpool for Baltimore, before reported put into Queenstown in distress, returned to Liverpool 30th ult.

The schr. Robert Bruce, from New-York, arrived at Jacmel 23d ult., leaky.

HALIFAX, Feb. 18.—The Hamburg bark previously reported to have been on the marine railway to be repaired, cleared yesterday, when she sprung a leak. She will probably go on again.

Spoken, &c.

Ceres—ship, from Callao for England, Dec. 16, lat. 55 S., lon. 62 W.

J. W. Brookman—bark, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, Feb. 10, lat. 32, lon. 79.

Kenmore—ship, standing N. N. E., Feb. 14, lat. 40 10, lon. 72 50.

Wm. L. Springs—schr., from Philadelphia for Key West, no date, lat. 31, lon. 73 29.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Feb. 18—Arr. steamers Sherman, from New-Orleans; Miami, from New-York; ships Black Hawk, San Francisco 95 ds.; Orion, do.; Maria C. Day, New-Orleans; bark J. C. Nickels, Galveston; brigs Anna Jane, Malaga; Jacinto, Cienfuegos; C. C. Colson, do.; E. H. Filer, R. M. Heslen, Mary C. Manner and Scotland, New-Orleans; Nathaniel Stevens, Wilmington; Itasca, Philadelphia.

19th—Arr. barks Silver Craig, Batavia; Lemuel, Messina; Oak, Trinidad; James H. Ward, New-Orleans; Trinity, Mobile.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19—Cld. brig Echo, Benson, for Ponce, P. R.; schr. Palma, Brewster, Georgetown, S. C. Arr. bark Wanderer, Boge, Liverpool; schr. Albert Clarence, Portland, via New-York. Wind calm, raining and foggy.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 16, P. M.—Arr. bark J. C. Nichols, Galveston 25th ult., for Boston; brigs Mary C. Marmer, New-Orleans, for Boston; John B. Campbell, (Br.,) New-York, for Portland; schrs. Warren Blake, Matanzas, for Portland; B. F. Golsom, New-Orleans, for [illegible] Boston; Millard Fillmore, Elizabethport, for do.; Ira Bliss, Savannah, for Portsmouth; Ambrose Butler, James River, for Provincetown; Lamartine, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

17th—Arr. bark Eliza A. Cochrane, Navassa, for Woods' Hole. Left in port, brig O. C. Clary and schr. Yankee Blade, ldg. for New-York; also arr. brig Charlena, Newport, for Portland; schrs. Forest Oak, (Br.,) Cape Haytien, for Boston; Nicola, Bermuda, for Machias; Nil Desperandum, Nansemond, for Boston; New-York, New-York, for do.

Sailed—The above arrivals and those in port before, except bark E. A. Cochrane, brigs Itasca and Charlena, and schrs. Pioneer, Saginaw, Lamartine, Nicola and Forest Oak.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, Jan. 10, —— Lindahl, for New-York, with 4,000 bags coffee; Ide, for do., with 5,000 do.; William, for do., with 4,400 do.; Traveler, Randel, for do., with 2,700 do.; Venus, for a gulf port, with 4,000 bags; Dogma, for do., with 2,700 do.

At Jacmel, Jan. 24, schrs. Laura Frances, for New-York in 10 ds.; Robert Bruce, from do., arr. 23d, leaky.

At Cape Haytien, no date, schr. Fanny, for New-York in 8 days.

At Cardenas, Feb. 4, brig Jeremiah, for New-York in 3 days.

At Old Harbor, Jam., Jan. 25, brig Luis Mariani, for New-York in 5 days.

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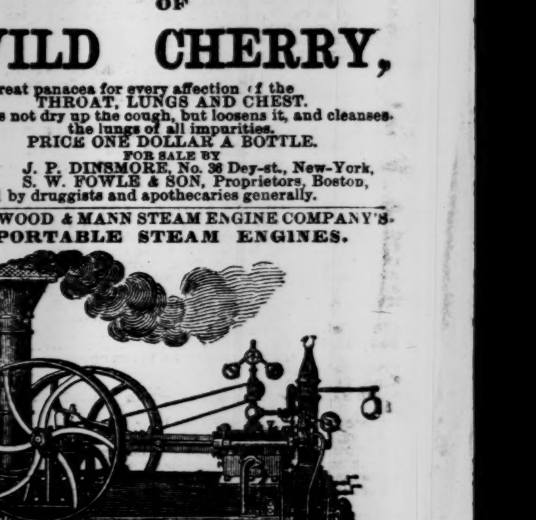

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63, 41, 16, 34, 66, 45, 73, 61, 5, 11, 49, 35, 62.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 184. Feb. 19, 1866.

32, 37, 40, 44, 52, 19, 78, 26, 67, 24, 9, 12, 31, 77.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 83. Feb. 19, 1866.

22, 51, 64, 57, 14, 24, 39, 25, 74, 72, 66, 4, 54.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 84. Feb. 19, 1866.

12, 53, 68, 27, 26, 22, 76, 46, 74, 4, 43, 3, 2, 71.

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EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON PITT-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of Richard Cromwell, deceased:

PITT-ST.—The two two-story and attic brick front houses and lots situate on the west side of Pitt-st., 100 feet south of Stanton-st., known as Nos. 103 and 105. Also, the lot of land, with the two three-story brick stores and dwellings thereon, adjoining the above on the south side, and known as No. 101.

Maps at office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON 10TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Nathaniel L. Griswold, deceased:

The lease of lot, with the three-story and attic brick house thereon, situate on south side of 10th-st., about 125 feet 5 inches west of Broadway, and known as No. 3 Brevoort-place, 10th-st. The house has a one-story extension in the rear. The lease is from Sailors' Snug Harbor, has twenty years to run from May next, at an annual ground rent of $475, taxes and assessments, with usual convenants for renewal, as contained in said lease. Lot 25x92 feet 3½ inches.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON 5TH-AV., 85TH AND 86TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

5TH-AV.—7 lots, comprising the entire front (with exception of one lot) on east side, between 85th and 86th sts., opposite Central Park.

85TH-ST.—4 lots, north side, 100 feet east of 5th-av.

86TH-ST.—1 lot, south side, 100 feet east of 5th-av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON EIGHTY-SIXTH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

86TH-ST.—Two lots on south side, 125 feet east of 5th-av., with the two four-story brick houses thereon, and also two vacant lots adjoining the above on the east.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON 64TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

64TH-ST.—Four lots, north side, 200 feet east of 5th-av., near the Central Park.

FOR SALE—IN BERGEN COUNTY, N. J., TEN miles from Hoboken, near Passaic Village, on Passaic River, 150 acres very choice and rich land, on which are some beautiful building sites. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

AN ACCOMPLISHED GERMAN YOUNG lady, at present engaged in a school in the city, could devote three hours instruction to young ladies in the French and German languages, the rudiments of general juvenile instruction, and all kinds of fancy needle work, embroidery, &c., at her home or without. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 36 Ludlow-st. first floor.